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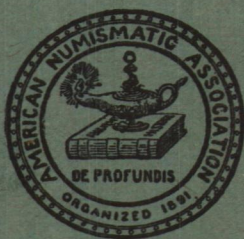
VOL. XXXVI.

No. 1

# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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**NUMISMATIST**  
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(1923)



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
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F. G. DUFFIELD,  
EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



# THE NUMISMATIST

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## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

**PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.**

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(The District of Columbia was originally a district 10 miles square, ceded by Maryland and Virginia as the seat of Government of the United States, July 16th, 1790, and March 3rd, 1791; but the part ceded by Virginia was again ceded to Virginia by the United States in 1846 and was organized into Alexandria county by Virginia in 1846.)

#### ALEXANDRIA.

##### Bank of Alexandria.

##### Bank of Potomac.

1. \$500. Have no description.

##### Farmers Bank of Alexandria.

##### Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

2. \$50. C., spread eagle on rock supporting shield on which is letter L; farmers reaping, two colonial houses in distance, 50 on die each side; R. and L., FIFTY, 50 DOLL. across. 1817.

##### Merchants Bank of Alexandria.

3. 25c. Have no description.  
4. \$5. C., horse and dray, man loading, barrels; warehouse and ships; 5 on die each side; R. and L., FIVE, 5 DOL'S. 1815.  
5. \$5. C., ships and boat, lighthouse in distance, 5 on die on each side; FIVE in italic across R. and L. 1815.  
6. \$10. Have no description.  
7. \$100. Have no description.

##### Potomac Bank of Alexandria.

#### ANACOSTIA.

##### Bank of Anacostia.

8. \$1. C., on a die, ONE DOLLAR and a girl's portrait; R., portrait of Franklin; L., portrait of Washington; I and I in red.  
9. \$2. Have no description.  
10. \$3. Have no description.



**Farmers and Mechanics Bank.****Merchants Exchange Bank.**

- 11. \$1. C., figure of Justice seated, Liberty reclining, shield, eagle, ship, etc.; R., ship; L., eagle with shield on breast, wand in beak inscribed "State Sovereignty, National Union," on rock in ocean; I, ONE, I in red.
- 12. \$2. Have no description.
- 13. \$3. C., female seated, pine tree on shield, sheaves, etc.; 3 on die at left, small spread eagle at bottom; L., female in clouds holding horn from which issue coins; THREE in red.

**GEORGETOWN.****American Exchange Bank.**

- 14. \$2. Have no description.

**Bank of America.**

- 15. \$2. Have no description.
- 16. \$3. C., spread eagle, shield, female seated holding portrait of Washington; R., female standing, representing Liberty; L., portrait of Washington; THREE in red script.

**Bank of North America.**

- 17. \$5. C., female holding shield, United States Capitol in the background; R., female portrait; L., portrait of Washington; 5 and 5 in red.

**Bank of Columbia.****Bank of Commerce.**

- 18. \$1. C., spread eagle, shield, olive branch and arrows, green lathe work and border; R., female portrait; L., portrait of Lincoln. "Will be paid in United States demand notes when five dollars are presented."
- 19. \$2. C., portrait of General Scott; R., 2 in ornamental shield; L., figure of Liberty leaning on column.
- 20. \$5. C., two females seated supporting portrait of Washington surmounted by an eagle; R., Goddess of Liberty, shield and eagle; L., portrait of girl.
- 21. \$10. C., same as No. 20; R., female, eagle and shield on rock in the ocean; L., bridge, cars, etc.
- 22. \$20. C., same as No. 20; R., female in clouds, shield, etc.; L., canal view.
- 23. \$50. C., two females seated supporting shield surmounted by an eagle; R., ship, distant ship and city; L., female portrait.
- 24. \$100. C., same as No. 20; R., ship; L., female with sickle and grain.

**Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.**

- 25. \$5. Have no description.

**Empire Bank.**

- 26. \$1. Have no description.

**Farmers Bank.**

- 27. \$1. Have no description.

**Farmers and Mechanics Bank.**

- 28. \$1. Have no description.
- 29. \$1. Have no description.
- 30. \$2. Have no description.
- 31. \$3. Have no description.

32. \$5. C., two farmers sharpening scythes, one seated; men and load of hay, female portrait at right; R., female seated on bale; L., portrait of Washington.
33. \$10. C., milkmaid seated, milkmaid, cows, child and boats; oval canal scene on left; R., blacksmith at work; L., portrait of Washington.
34. \$20. C., female seated at left of shield, eagle at right, portrait of Washington at left of female; R., two blacksmiths at work; L., female standing with basket.
35. \$50. C., female flying with a horn, globe and eagle, flag at left, ship on the stocks at right; R., farmer standing, another plowing; L., portrait of Washington.
36. \$100. C., portrait of Washington; R., old man seated on rocks holding a globe on a pole, 100 below; L., half-length figure of milkmaid.

#### Farmers and Merchants Bank.

37. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, ONE on die on each side; R., female seated with sickle and grain; L., sailor with trident leaning against a bale.
38. \$3. C., spread eagle, shield, etc.; United States Capitol in distance; 3 on die at right; R., female seated, barrel, etc.; L., female seated on rocks, lighthouse back of large 3.

#### Manufacturers Bank.

39. \$1. C., a cherub with horn of plenty on each side of I on ornamental die; R., female in clouds with horn, from which issue coins; L., two females, shield, eagle, horn of plenty and ship; ONE in red.
40. \$2. Have no description.

#### Mechanics Bank.

41. \$1. C., female with sickle and grain and sailor with trident seated, 1 at left; R., portrait of Washington; L., cherub on sea monster; ONE in slate.
42. \$2. C., female seated, hand resting on shield, globe, sheaves of wheat, etc.; R., female in clouds with cornucopia of coins; L., portrait of Washington.
43. \$3. Have no description.

#### Mechanics and Traders Bank.

44. \$1. C., female and eagle supporting shield in clouds, 1 on die on each side; R., female with sickle and grain; L., portrait of General Scott; ONE in slate.
45. \$3. C., female seated, shield, etc., 3 on die on each side; R., male portrait; L., medallion head; THREE in slate.

#### Merchants Bank.

46. \$1. Have no description.

#### Peoples Bank.

47. \$1. C., forging shop, 5 men at work, 1 on shield at right, woman swimming at bottom; R., female Indian standing beside kneeling woman with sickle and grain; L., ship.

#### Potomac River Bank.

48. \$1. C., railroad train, steamship, etc., 1 on die at left; R., female standing, sheaf, etc.; L., female seated.
49. \$2. Have no description.
50. \$5. Have no description.

#### Union Bank.

51. \$5. Right of center, 5 on die; left, three females, one standing, two seated on barrels; town and ship in background; R., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA across; L., FIVE across. 1815. (The Union Bank was chartered in 1811.)



**WASHINGTON.****Arlington Bank.**

52. \$5. Have no description.

**Bank of America.**

53. \$3. Have no description.

**Bank of Columbia.****Bank of North America.**

54. \$2. Have no description.  
 55. \$3. C., horses running wild; R., Indian and white maiden; L., portrait of a woman.

**Bank of Washington.**

56. \$5. C., female seated in figure 5, female leaning on top; cattle, etc.; Capitol in background; R., ship; L., portrait of Washington.  
 57. \$10. C., portrait of Washington, flags, drum, etc.; 10 on each side; L., female standing with sword and shield.  
 58. \$20. C., two females, one seated, one kneeling, 20 at left; R., milkmaid standing by fence; L., portrait of Washington.  
 59. \$50. C., farmer seated on a plow lighting his pipe, yoke of oxen, etc.; R., female standing, factories, etc.; L., portrait of Washington.  
 60. \$100. C., head of Washington, sailor with anchor at right, two females at left; R., Washington Monument; L., female seated with horn of plenty and sheaf.

**Bank of the District of Columbia.**

61. \$1. Have no description.  
 62. \$5. C., two-horse load of hay, woman with child on top, man on lead horse, two children, one has rake, dog running, blacksmith looking on, another at work in shop; R., female seated; L., male portrait.  
 63. \$10. C., woman, child, farmer and blacksmith; R., female figure of Justice seated; L., female portrait; X outlined in red lathe work.

**Bank of the Metropolis.**

64. \$5. C., Capitol at Washington, 5 on each side; R., spread eagle on a tree; U above, S below; L., female seated, shield, etc.  
 65. \$10. Same as No. 64.  
 66. \$20. Same as No. 64.  
 67. \$50. Same as No. 64.  
 68. \$100. Same as No. 64.

**Bank of the Republic.**

69. \$1. Have no description.  
 70. \$2. C., Capitol at Washington, male portrait at right; R., female Indian with child; river, etc.; L., woman instructing children; globe, etc.; TWO in slate.  
 71. \$5. C., spread eagle, shield, etc., portrait of General Scott at right; R., female portrait; L., 5 on medallion head; FIVE in slate.  
 72. \$10. C., female seated, sheaf, shield and sickle between ornamental 1 and 0, 10 at left; R., female Indian standing beside white female kneeling, grain, etc.; L., portrait of Franklin.

**Bank of the Union.**

73. \$1. C., Capitol at Washington, 1 at left; R., Liberty with shield supporting figure 1; L., female standing inside of large 0, on which are inscribed names of all the States of the Union; ONE in red.

74. \$1½. C., female and eagle supporting shield in clouds, 1½ at each side; R., portrait of Franklin, railroad train and merchandise; L., two females standing representing Justice and War; ONE DOL. FIFTY in green.
75. \$2. C., portrait of female Indian surrounded by circle of coats of arms of different States, flags, drum, etc.; R., female standing representing Liberty; L., male portrait; TWO in red.
76. \$3. C., shield surmounted by eagle, female seated on each side representing Liberty and Industry; R., portrait of Washington; L., spread eagle, shield, etc.; THREE in red.
77. \$5. Have no description.

**Bank of the United States, Branch, First.**

**Bank of the United States, Branch, Second.**

**Bank of the United States.**

78. \$1. C., spread eagle and shield; below, between signatures, small spread eagle and shield; R., female with sword seated on a safe; below in oval, spread eagle and shield on a rock in the sea, ONE above; L., male portrait, ONE below; above, a cupid on each side of figure 1; ONE in red. Nov. 25th, 1852.

**Bullion Bank.**

79. 50c. Small type-set note.
80. \$1. C., portrait of girl; R., portrait of Washington; L., child holding up dress, from which coins are falling; red and black; ONE DOLLAR outlined in green lathe work on back.
81. \$2. C., same as No. 80; R. and L., 2, red and black; TWO DOLLARS outlined in green lathework on back.
82. \$3. C., portrait of young woman; R. same as L. of No. 80; black and red; THREE DOLLARS outlined in green lathework on back.
83. \$5. C., portrait of female; R., portrait of Washington; L., Washington sepulchre; red and black; many 5's outlined in green on back.

**Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.**

84. \$5. Have no description.

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.**

85. \$5. C., female seated, canal lock, etc., medallion head each side; R., man on horse driving cattle and sheep; L., two men unloading boxes from wagon. 1840.
86. \$10. C., signing the Declaration of Independence, medallion head each side; R., TEN on three medallion heads; L., boy lying down, sheaves, basket, etc. 1840.
87. \$20. C., female seated, bales, ships, etc.; portrait of Lafayette at right, portrait of Washington at left; R. and L., TWENTY on medallion head, 20 on each corner. 1840.

**Citizens Bank.**

88. \$2. C., Roman Senator, 2 on each side; R., two females, one seated, one standing; globe and shield; L., TWO across; TWO in slate.

**City Bank.**

89. \$1. Have no description.
90. \$2. C., shield surmounted by eagle, two females seated at right, one at left, ship, etc.; R., female seated, sheaf, etc.; L., male portrait.

**Columbia Bank.**

91. \$1. C., eagle on shield, ship, etc.; R., female kneeling, grain, farmhouse and church spire in distance; L., female seated, eagle, flag and ship; ONE in slate.



92. \$3. C., female seated resting elbow on chest, 3 on shield, sheep, etc.; R., female Indian seated beside stream holding child; L., portrait of Franklin; THREE in slate.
93. \$5. C., three females, two seated, one reclining, globe, etc.; R., portrait of Washington; L., female standing; FIVE in slate.
94. \$10. C., three females seated, ship, etc., X on shield at left; R., railroad train, bridge, cattle, etc.; L., female seated beside safe; TEN in red.
95. \$20. C., female seated, canal, train, river steamboat, city in distance; R., railroad engine; L., same as No. 94; TWENTY in red.

#### Commercial Bank.

96. \$1. Have no description.
97. \$2. Have no description.

#### Congressional Bank.

98. \$1. Have no description.
99. \$2. Have no description.

#### Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers and Company.

#### Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

#### Farmers and Merchants Bank.

100. 25c. C., female seated, merchandise, ships, etc.; R. and L., 25 CENTS outlined in red.
101. 50c. C., female portrait; CENTS in red.
102. \$1. Have no description.
103. \$1.25. C., Capitol at Washington; R., female portrait; L., male portrait; 1.25 in red.
104. \$1.50. C., four men on horses driving cattle; R., male portrait; L., 1 50/100 on square frame; 1.50 in red.
105. \$1.75. C., sailor leaning against capstan, farmer sitting on sheaves, boy, ships, anchor, etc.; R., female portrait; L., male portrait; 1.75 in red.
106. \$2. C., female seated, canal, train, steamboat, distant city, dog and safe below; R., female standing, shield, eagle, etc.; L., portrait of Clay.
107. \$5. Have no description.
108. \$10. Have no description.

#### Freemans Bank.

109. \$2. C., spread eagle and shield; R., man in cornfield; L., female with tablet, pedestal, anvil and gear.

#### Government Bank.

110. \$1. Have no description.
111. \$1. C., spread eagle on the ocean, 1 on each side; R., light green; L., light red.
112. \$5. C., spread eagle on the ocean, distant ships, 5 at four corners; green and black; green on back.

#### International Bank.

113. \$5. Have no description.

#### J. D. Barrow's Bank.

#### Lewis Johnson and Company's Bank.

#### Mechanics Bank.

114. \$1. C., blacksmith sitting on anvil block, factories and ship in background, large ornamental 1 at left; R., two sailors, one seated, flags and anchor; L., female portrait.
115. \$1.50. Have no description.
116. \$2. Have no description.
117. \$4. Have no description.

**Mercantile Bank.**

118. \$1. C., railroad train, two men grading; R., light green; L., light red.  
 119. \$2. C., female seated in clouds, four cherubs; R., light green; L., light red.  
 120. \$5. C., Indian, man, woman and child looking at plow, log house and river in distance; R., light green; L., light red.

**Merchants Bank.**

121. \$1. C., female portrait, harrow, etc.; town, train and man plowing in distance; 1 on each side, railroad train below; R., female standing in large 1; R., male portrait.  
 122. \$3. C., portrait of female Indian surrounded by coats of arms of different states; on each side flags, drum, etc.; 3 on each side; R., females seated, sheaf, etc.; L., portrait of Jackson.  
 123. \$5. C., 5, two females seated, one on each side, three cherubs; 5 on each side, train below; R., female standing; L., portrait of General Scott.

**Merchants Exchange Bank.**

124. \$1. C., shield, eagle at left, two females at right, one seated, one reclining; emblems of Justice and Liberty; R., ship; L., eagle and shield on rock in sea; ONE in brown.

**Merchants and Mechanics Bank.**

125. \$2. Have no description.

**Metropolitan Bank.**

126. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, ONE on each side; R., female seated with grain and sickle; L., sailor leaning against bale; ONE in red.  
 127. \$1. Have no description.  
 128. \$2. C., shipping scene; R., portrait of Lafayette; L., female with cornucopia filled with coins in clouds; TWO in red.

**National Bank.**

129. \$1. Have no description.

**National Exchange Bank.**

130. \$1. C., winged female in clouds with trumpet, eagle and globe, 1 on each side; R., portrait of General Scott; L., female and eagle, representing individual Liberty.  
 131. \$2. C., spread eagle, shield, steamship, train, city in distance, 2 on each side; R., portrait of Washington; L., same as No. 130.

**Ocean Bank.**

132. \$1. C., sailor kneeling on wharf, capstan, anchor, ships, rope, etc.; R., female kneeling, grain, farmhouse and spire in distance; L., ship; ONE in slate.  
 133. \$2. C., ships and steamboat, fort at distance; R., female seated; L., sailor leaning on capstan, spyglass in hand; TWO in slate.  
 134. \$5. C., shipping scene in harbor, city at right; R., female seated, representing Liberty; L., female, grain and sickle; FIVE in slate.

**Patriotic Bank.**

135. \$5. C., female Indian seated, shield, eagle, flags, etc., cars and steamboat in distance, 5 at left; R., female seated leaning on a pedestal; L., sailor seated on a bale, anchor, barrel, etc.  
 136. \$10. C., female seated, arm on shield, eagle, safe, flags, etc.; R., female figure of Justice seated; L., Washington standing by his horse.



137. \$20. C., female seated on right of shield surmounted by a spread eagle, flags, horn of plenty, etc.; 20 at left; R., female standing with flag and shield; L., female standing with sickle in hand.
138. \$50. C., female seated, shield and eagle on a globe, flags, etc., ship in distance; R., female carrying grain and shading her eyes; L., female with scales, eagle and safe.
139. \$100. C., female seated, shield, eagle, flags, etc.; R., farmer sharpening scythe; L., female figure of Justice.

#### Peoples Bank.

140. 140. 50c. C., spread eagle and shield; L., blacksmith's arm and hammer resting on anvil.

#### Potomac Savings Bank.

141. \$1. C., female seated on bale, two cherubs, one painting, 1 at right; R., female portrait; L., portrait of Washington; ONE in slate.
142. \$2. C., shipping scene; R., female seated holding shield; L., portrait of Washington; dog and safe at bottom center; TWO in slate.

#### President's Bank.

143. \$1. Have no description.
144. \$2. C., spread eagle and shield, 2 at right; R., portrait of Washington; L., female seated on bale, anvil, etc.



No. 145.

145. \$5. C., portrait of Washington, female figure of Liberty at right, standing; at left, female seated in shroud facing Washington; R. and L., FIVE, V, 5.

#### Railroad Bank.

146. \$1. C., train of cars; R., portrait of General Scott on large 1 of ornamental design; L., 1 on similar 1; ONE in slate.

#### Rittenhouse, Fant and Company's Bank.

#### Riggs and Company's Bank.

#### R. W. Latham and Company's Bank.

147. \$1. C., female seated on plow; sheaf and agricultural implements; 1 on shield at right and left; R., female portrait; L., medallion head.
148. \$2. C., two females, one leaning against the other, seated on a rock, ships, etc., 2 at left; R., female seated on figure 2; L., portrait of "Bonnie Kate," wife of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee.

#### S. L. Fowler and Bros.' Exchange Office.

149. \$1. C., four horses with a stage coach on full run; train, steamboat, etc.; R., ONE across; L., man seated with hat raised holding flag.

**Southern Manufacturers Bank.**

150. \$1. C., mechanic seated, anvil, tools, factories, etc.; R., medallion head; L., portrait of Washington; green seal.
151. \$2. C., spread eagle on a tree; R., male portrait; L., female seated, spinning wheel, etc.



No. 148.

**Suter, Lea and Company's Bank.****Sweeny and Huyck's Bank.****Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant and Company's Bank.****United States Bank.**

152. \$1. Have no description.

**Union Bank of Columbia.**

153. \$5. C., eagle and shield; R., male portrait; L., male portrait; FIVE in green; black and green.

**W. T. Smithson's Bank.**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**NOTE ON THE BULLION BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The following appeared in the Historical Magazine in 1862:

"District of Columbia.—The Bullion Bank, of Washington, D. C., a shin-plaster mill of a year's age, and a most impudent misnomer, failed on the 22d of December, with floods of its irredeemable rags in the hands of the poor and throughout the army."

**Development of the World's Coinage.**

An interesting story of the development of the coinages of the world is told by Milton A. Brugler in a recent issue of "Grit," a weekly newspaper of Williamsport, Pa. The story is based on an interview with Farran Zerbe and the writer's observance of Mr. Zerbe's collection of the money of the world, which was on exhibition in Williamsport in September last. The story was illustrated with a number of specimens in the collection, and follows:

Coins constitute the oldest records of man's existence on earth. Documents and other records of the early doings of man are all destroyed, but coins, because of their value, were carefully hidden away or buried, and the metals of which they are composed have withstood the ravages of time.

For many hundreds of years in the earliest days of the world, man supplied himself with food, shelter, and what clothing he required, entirely by



his own efforts. He knew little of the doings of peoples other than those in his immediate tribe or family, and had no desire for more than the absolute necessities of life. He had no need for any medium of exchange, because he raised or killed only such food as was required for himself and family, he manufactured nothing, and he had no knowledge of anything possessed by others that he desired to acquire.

Then as time passed, and men underwent evolution, that something inherent in all mankind—that desire to outdo and outshine his neighbors, to display evidences of greater worldly possessions—asserted itself, and people began to barter, first among their tribesmen and then with surrounding communities. One man possessed sheep but no grain; another had grain in abundance, but his flocks were few. By means of exchange each was supplied that which he had not but desired.

This means of barter was satisfactory as long as the exchange was confined to neighboring tribes, but as discoveries were made of other inhabited parts of the Old World, possessing such things as other regions desired, some more satisfactory medium of commerce became necessary. It has always been so—necessity has forced the invention of something to meet the need. Grain was a bulky commodity—it was a difficult task to transport any large amount of it a considerable distance to exchange for some other article which the grain-grower did not possess but desired. The same difficulty attended the exchange of sheep or cattle for other commodities.

The earliest coins of which there is any certain record were made about 3,000 years ago, and it requires considerable imagination to adjust this early money with that of today. It was several hundred years later before the coins took any definite form and the designs became intelligible. The earliest gold and silver coins come from Asia Minor, and to the Greeks and Romans is due the credit for the development of the first designs. Their coins were made of gold and of silver, and a combination of the two, called electrum, was also extensively employed.

Other early media of exchange, while not so nearly resembling the money of today, served the same purpose. In the Far East, especially China, what was known as "token" money was in vogue. These were made of bronze largely, and the shape of the piece indicated what it would buy. A coin somewhat like the old-style razor in shape, for instance, would purchase a sword or some other sharp-edged tool or implement. A one-piece garment which then served as clothing could be acquired in exchange for a coin crudely similar in design. Many examples of this system of coins have been found—indicating the need for some means of exchange, and the crude ways in which the ancients attempted to meet this need.

These early forms of money were good only in a limited section of the then known world. There were no rates of interchange between nations as now exists. But today, even, there are parts of the world where money has no value. A string of gaudy beads or a twist of licorice-soaked tobacco will purchase more than a handful of gold coins. Money is money simply because of what it will buy. In itself it has almost no value. A man might have tons of gold, but unless he could exchange it for food he would starve to death; as clothing to keep the body warm, or for building a house to protect him from the rain and cold, its value would be almost negligible.

Most of the ancient and many of the modern coins of the Far East were made with holes in them. Here, too, is an indication of the times, for a string or narrow strip of leather was the purse of olden days, before clothing had pockets or there were such institutions as banks for the protection of valuables, and the money was made to fit the available means of carrying it. Chinese coins continued to have a hole in the center of them until the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic a few years ago. The old Chinese token money had a hole in one end by which it was carried on a string. As time progressed the unwieldy pieces, often six or eight inches in length, were gradually diminished in size, until finally they closely resembled a key. Then the long part of the key was dropped, leaving only the circular end, which continued as the coin. Coins with holes in them have at various times been projected by our own government, but none of them have ever been put into circulation.

Ancient coinage had far greater historical value than that of the present day. Stories of conquests and defeats are told in the coins of the ancient Greek and Roman empires. It has been advisedly said that if all the other records were destroyed, a creditable history of Caesar's reign could be writ-



ten from the coins of his period. Not only did the government issue coins, but the privilege was granted to individuals either as a reward for service to the country, or as a means of graft. Often these coins bore the likeness of the noble or the general issuing them—accredited resemblances that take rank with paintings and sculptures. Many times they bore the face of the man's wife or daughter, and as such are an authentic record of the costumes, manner of dressing the hair, or other valued information concerning that particular period.

Money as an article of personal adornment has since early ages been valued by many peoples, and even today both men and women in parts of Africa, Europe, and Asia, as well as the islands of the Pacific, bedeck themselves in shining coins, long strings of them hanging about the neck and being suspended from the shoulders and waists. Coins with holes in them are better adapted for such purposes, and for that reason money of greater purchasing power in the market places of the world is passed by for pieces which better fit the immediate need. Thus again is proved the fact that the value of money is in its ability to satisfy—to get something desired—rather than in the worth of the metal of which it is composed.

The collecting of coins is a field in which thousands have engaged. There are many notable collections, both in museums and privately owned, a study of which is in itself a liberal education. While not possessing the collection with the greatest number of pieces, Farran Zerbe, of Tyrone, Pa., has what he believes to be the most comprehensive display of coins in the world. His collection numbers more than 30,000 pieces, and includes coins from the earliest times down to the present day. It represents a one-time value of more than \$50,000,000, but today many of the coins are of value only to the collector for the part they bear in the history of the world's money. The largest coin in Mr. Zerbe's collection is a Swedish four-daler copper piece of 1730; it is eleven inches square and weighs six and a half pounds. The smallest piece is a gold coin of India, on which the design is scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Mr. Zerbe's collection has been viewed by hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the United States during the last eight or ten years. It formed one of the chief educational exhibits in the Liberal Arts Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and since then has been shown in many of the large cities over the country.

Mr. Zerbe is a former president of the American Numismatic Association and a former member of the United States Assay Commission, and is one of the best authorities on coins and the history of money of the world living today.

In the civilized countries of the world money is used much the same as in this country—paid either in the coin itself or in check for something desired. In semi-civilized lands, particularly in Asia, Africa, and many of the islands of the South Seas, money still has to serve many other purposes. In the Lao States of Burma and North Siam "spirit money" is used in atonement. This money is a hollow metal shell filled with native fiber, which has been highly scented. When a man has committed a sin he must go to the native priest and buy one of these spirit coins, which he must carry with him. As the scent diminishes the sin is being remitted, and when the scent has entirely gone complete atonement has been made.

With the Eskimos of the Arctic fish-hooks are a popular medium of exchange, while in the South Seas you can readily acquire almost anything desired in their line if you have a quantity of Virginia tobacco soaked in licorice and hand-twisted so that it can be easily broken into sections. A strange fact regarding this sort of money is that the hand-twisted product will buy more than a machine-made twist, and the natives are expert at detecting the difference. Tea pressed into small tablets and properly stamped has passed as coin in Tibet; in China cheese similarly compressed has a monetary value, while certain kinds of salt is legal tender in Siberia. Gambling is the besetting sin and the chief recreation of Siam, and formerly the coins were made round that they would roll more easily and could be used in playing their games. Within recent years attempts to curb gambling have resulted in the coins being made flat, but the Siamese have not permitted such a little thing to interfere with their pleasure and have bent the metal coins so they will easily roll.

Paper money is an outgrowth of the promissory note, and is now a con-



venient method adopted to permit the carrying about of a considerable sum with only a slight weight. As now constituted, it has been developed in the last 300 years; the first paper currency bearing relation to that now in use dates from about 1200 A. D. In the Zerbe collection is a promissory note in the form of a clay tablet which is 5,000 years old. It was recovered in the excavation work at ancient Babylon. Other evidences of debt and obligations have been found cut and printed on skins, bark, and other fabrics. The progress of the world is easily traceable by its coinage and monetary systems, development of which meant the evolution of financial systems, the stimulation of commerce, and the encouragement of the arts and sciences.

## Wisconsin Indian Medals.

The Wisconsin Archeologist, published quarterly by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Milwaukee, in its issues of April, 1915, and April, 1918, contained articles on "Wisconsin Indian Medals," by Charles E. Brown, secretary of the society. These articles contain much information relating to the history of Indian medals, which we feel should be placed on record in a numismatic publication, and we are reprinting them in full.

(From the Wisconsin Archeologist, April, 1915.)

The Spanish, French, British and American governments all coined medals for presentation to the Indians. These were given to the chiefs and leading warriors for the purpose of rewarding their service and securing or retaining their allegiance. They served to gratify the love of the savages for white man's finery and appealed to them as emblems of fealty or chieftainship. They appear to have been greatly valued by their Indian owners.

In the "Handbook of American Indians," in Beauchamp's "Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians," and in a number of other works, descriptions and illustrations of numerous Indian medals are given.

The earlier Indian medals are for various reasons now quite rare. Chief among the causes for their disappearance there is mentioned the successive governments under which the Indians were then living. Each government caused a search to be made for and replaced with its own the medals issued by its predecessor. Undoubtedly not a few medals were purchased by the early silversmiths, who converted the metal into other ornaments.

Elizabeth T. Baird, in her "Reminiscences of Early Days on Mackinac Island," mentions the silver ornaments worn by the Indian chiefs and says: "The Indians, in their usual improvident manner, would, on their long journey to Canada, get out of provisions and gladly offer the silver ornaments received the previous year, in exchange for bread and potatoes; they never cared for meat. Purchasers of this silver were plentiful, and much of it afterwards found its way into the white man's melting pot." (W. H. Colls., XIV, pp. 18-19).

It is also certain that many medals were buried with their owners. In Wisconsin very few of these have yet been recovered.

Cardinal Richelieu is reported to have caused a medal to be struck for presentation to Canadian Indians in 1631. Mention is made of a French medal which was in the possession of a Caughnawaga chief in 1670. In 1693 a medal was issued by the French in commemoration of the then reigning king of France. This proved so acceptable to the Indians that others bearing the busts of Louis XIV and Louis XV were afterwards coined. The first medals presented to the natives by the American colonies were issued under the laws of Virginia, of March, 1661. These bore the bust of Charles II of England. Medals bearing the busts of other British sovereigns were afterwards made both in England and the colonies. The first Indian medal struck by the United States was issued in 1780. One of the most interesting of the early United States medals is said to be that presented by Washington to the celebrated Seneca chief, Red Jacket, in 1792.

A pewter medal bearing a likeness of Washington was presented by the Government to the Indians participating in the treaty held at Fort Harmar, in Ohio, in 1789. Peace medals bearing likenesses of all of the succeeding Presidents were afterwards issued and continue to be issued up to the present time.

The early missionaries and fur trading companies also issued medals to the Indians. Examples of these have been found in Indian graves and on Indian village sites.

### Wisconsin References.

The following are some of the references occurring in Wisconsin historical records of the presentation and wearing of medals by the Indians of the Old Northwest:

At a council held at Quebec, in 1742, with representatives of the Sioux, Sauk, Fox, Winnebago, Chippewa and Menominee tribes, the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor-General of New France, presented medals to the chiefs Pemoussa and Patchipac, and promised others to the Winnebago chiefs, Serotchon and Chelaouis. To the latter Indians he said:

"I am very sorry I have no more medals. Had I any I would have conferred that token of honor upon you because I am pleased with you. It will be done next year." In papers from the Canadian Archives, 1767-1814, mention of Indian medals is made.

In a letter addressed to Captain De Peyster, October 6, 1776, there occurs a mention of the sending of "two medals and a gorget for chiefs." In a statement of an outfit commonly given to Indians the following occurs:

"To a Chief from the upper Country: 1 pair of arm bands; 1 medal with 2 1/2 yds. ribbon, if he has none; 1 gorget, with 2 1/2 yds. ribbon, if he has none; 1 chief's gun or rifle, if they are in want of it, or ask it; 3 1/2 yds. fine cloth for a blanket, leggings and lap; 2 1/2 yds. linen for a shirt, 1 knife, 4 flints, 1 gun worm, 1 pair shoes, 1 blanket of 3 points, 1 laced hat, 2 lbs. gunpowder, 8 lbs. ball and shot, 1 tomahawk, 18 yds. ribbon, 1/2 lb. vermillion, 12 pair ear bobs, 300 brooches, 1 brass or tin kettle."

Elsewhere, under the heading of "Instructions for Distributing Indian Presents," mention is made of "a canoe which has been detained for the conveyance of medals, silverworks and flags." These were from Montreal and were intended for the Indians at Green Bay and the Mississippi. (W. H. Colls., XII, pp. 40, 102, 118, 120, and 123.)

In an account of the life of Robert Dickson, the British trader, in the same volume (p. 140), mention is made of "flags, one dozen large medals, with gorgets, and a few small ones" to be sent to St. Josephs. This bears the date of June 18, 1812. In November of that year he was appointed agent to the Indians west of the Mississippi, being provided at Montreal with "six silk flags and five large medals with gorgets, to be given to the principal chief of each nation." (p. 143.)

Gen. Cass mentions the dress of a Chippewa chief whom he saw at St. Marie, in 1820, as consisting of an "eagle's feather, bear's grease, vermillion and indigo, red British military coat, with two enormous epaulettes, a large British silver medal, breech clout, leggings and moccasins." (W. H. Colls., v.)

Thomas L. McKenney, in his "Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, 1827," mentions an Indian as wearing a British medal (p. 313). Albert G. Ellis, in an account of the treaty at Butte des Morts, in 1827, says:

"It was at this treaty that Oshkosh, the present head Chief of the Menominees, was first recognized. After the Council was open Governor Cass said: 'We have observed for some time the Menominees to be in a bad situation as to their chiefs. There is no one we can talk to as the head of the nation. If anything should happen, we want some man, who has authority in the nation, that we can look to. You appear like a flock of geese, without a leader; some fly one way and some another. Tomorrow, at the opening of the Council, we shall appoint a principal chief of the Menominees. We shall make inquiry this afternoon, and try to select the proper man. We shall give him the medal, and expect the Menominees to respect him.'" (W. H. Colls., II, p. 430.)

Bishop Jackson Kemper speaks of Old Wing, an old chief, whom he saw at Mackinac, in 1834, as wearing a "round hat with a silver band, a large medal on his breast, etc." Big Wave, a Menominee chief, from Sturgeon Bay, whom he met at Green Bay, wore a "regimental coat and a large medal of Washington." (W. H. Colls., XIV, pp. 411-424.)

A portrait of Souigny, a prominent Menominee chief, in the State Historical Museum, painted by Samuel M. Brookes, shows this chief wearing two large silver medals.



In T. P. Wentworth's "Early Life Among the Indians" an illustration is given of the Wisconsin Chippewa delegation which visited President Lincoln in 1862. A number of the chiefs are shown wearing large silver medals.

### MEDALS IN WISCONSIN COLLECTIONS.

#### Spanish Medals.

1. This specimen was found at Prairie du Chien in an Indian grave, in 1864, and is now in the collection of the State Historical Museum, at Madison. According to the record accompanying it, this interesting medal is "supposed to have been given to Huisconsin, a Sauk and Fox chief." It is said to be an example of the regular "service medals" awarded by Spain to members of her army.

Obverse, bust of king to left; legend, CAROLUS III REY DE ESPANA E DE LAS INDIAS. Reverse, within a cactus wreath, POR MERITO. Silver, size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with perforation for suspension. Weight, about 2 ounces.

This medal is much worn having the appearance of long use. The legend "Por Merito" is very indistinct.

#### British Medals.

2. A British medal in the State Historical Museum comes from Ontario county, New York. It was presented by the late Byron Andrews, of Evansville, Wis.

1714. Brass. Obverse, bust of king to right, laureated, with flowing hair, in armor, draped; legend, GEORGE, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Reverse, an Indian at right drawing his bow on a deer, standing at left on a hill, sun above, to right above tree one star, to left above Indian three stars. Size,  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inches, with loop for suspension (broken). Weight,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Medals of this pattern are said to have been issued during the reigns of George I and George II, in brass and copper, in sizes of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

3. Another British medal was presented to the State Historical Museum by W. R. Durfee. It is said to have been presented to a Wisconsin chief by the British Government.

1775. Silver. Obverse, bust of the king to left, with hair curled, in armor, wearing ribbon of the Garter; legend, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Reverse, the royal arms with supporters; surmounted by crown and ribbon of the Garter; below ribbon with motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT. Size, 3 inches, with small perforation for suspension. Weight, 4 ounces.

This style of Indian medal, it is stated, was presented to chiefs for meritorious service, possibly until replaced by those of 1814. (Handbook of Am. Indians, Pt. 1, p. 833).

4. An equally fine specimen of the foregoing medal is owned by a Madison lady. It was obtained from a Wisconsin Indian by her grandfather, Mr. F. A. Wright, of Oshkosh, who traded with the Indians in the region between his home and Lake Superior. It is of the same size as the other specimen. The silver loop for suspension is present. Weight, 3 ounces.

5. A second George III medal in the State Museum differs from the foregoing in being made of two disks of sheet silver placed back to back and bound along the edge with a narrow rim of the same metal. Size, 3 inches. Weight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. The designs on the obverse and reverse are the same as those on the other medal.

This medal has the following interesting history. During the Civil War, when it was thought that England might side with the Confederacy, our Indian agents were ordered to search for foreign medals among the tribes, demand their surrender and give American medals in their stead. This medal is one of several then obtained among the Wisconsin Menominee by Indian agent M. M. Davis. This particular medal is the one presented by Governor Frederick Haldimand, of Canada, to the Menominee chief, Chawanon (Shawano). It was presented to him at a general council held at Montreal, August 17, 1778, at which representatives of the Sioux, Sauk, Fox, Menominee, Winnebago, Ottawa, Pottawatomi and Chippewa tribes, were present. It is generally supposed that at this time the presentation of medals took place in consideration of the assistance rendered to the British by these tribes in the campaigns in Kentucky and Illinois and during the

War of the Revolution. Governor Haldimand, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Canada, also gave a certificate with each medal conferred. The certificate of Chawanon, as Grand Chief of the Menominee, is preserved in the manuscript collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It is figured in Volume XVIII of the Wisconsin Historical Collections and also in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the American Bureau of Ethnology. This declaration appears in both English and French on the certificate:

To Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines:

In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment, testified by Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines to the King's Government, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby confirm the said Chawanon Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines aforesaid having bestowed upon him the Great Medal, willing all and singular the Indians, Inhabitants thereof, to obey him as Grand Chief, and all Officers and others in his Majesty's Service to treat him accordingly. Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal this Seventeenth Day of August, One thousand seven hundred and seventy Eight in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so Forth."

Fred Haldimand,

By his Excellency's command,

E. Foy.

This chief, whose name is also given as Chakachokama, "was known to the Creoles of Green Bay as 'The Old King'." Dr. W. J. Hoffman gives his Indian name as Tsheka tshake mau or Sheka ttshokwe mau. According to Dr. R. G. Thwaites, his village was located "on the west side of the Fox river, just above Fort Howard," at Green Bay. "The name given in his certificate is the French form of Shawnee." He was the grandfather of the Chief Oshkosh. He died in 1821 while on a visit to Prairie du Chien. He was highly esteemed by the members of his tribe. (See W. H. Colls., III, p. 226; XVIII, p. 369-370; 14 Rep. Bu. Am. Ethno. p. 45; Handbook Am. Ind., p. 833.)

6. Another George III silver medal was presented to the State Museum by the late Horace Beach, of Prairie du Chien. He purchased it from a Wisconsin Indian, in 1882. It is probable that it was buried in an Indian grave or elsewhere. Its surface is so badly corroded that only the general outline of the designs on its face can be distinguished. The design on its reverse differs from the two medals described in showing a central shield, crowned, instead of the British coat-of-arms. The encircling ribbon of the Garter is absent. Size, 27 inches. Weight, 2½ ounces.

#### American Medals.

7. At the treaty at Fort Harmar in Ohio, in 1789, the American Government presented a medal to the Indians present. The tribes represented at this treaty were the Ottawa, Delaware, Huron, Sauk, Pottawattomie, and Chippewa.

1789. Pewter. Obverse, bust of Washington, with full face, legend, GEORGE WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. Reverse, at top, FRIENDSHIP, with six stars on each side, at bottom, THE PIPE OF PEACE; in inner circle, wreath enclosing clasped hands, 1789, and crossed wands. Size, 27/16 inches, milled edge. Weight, 2½ ounces.

This specimen, now in the State Historical Museum, was obtained by Thomas R. Roddy from Fish Tail Lincoln, a Wisconsin Winnebago Indian 90 years of age residing on the Winnebago reservation, in Nebraska. It became the property of the museum in 1911.

8. In the collection of Mr. Joseph Ringeisen, Jr., the well-known Milwaukee collector, there is a specimen of the Washington medal which was found by a Mr. Edward Jennings, at a place about three miles north of Aurora, Lawrence county, Missouri.

9. A John Quincy Adams medal in the State Historical Museum, was formerly in the N. H. Terens collection, at Mishicott, Wisconsin. It was obtained from an Indian grave in Charlton township, Kewaunee county.

1825. Silver. Obverse, bust of John Quincy Adams to right; legend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1825. Re-



verse, crossed calumet and tomahawk, clasped hands of white and Indian; legend, PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP. Size, 2½ inches. Weight, 3 ounces.

Medals of this style are said to have been coined for presentation to Indian chiefs during the administration of all of the Presidents from Jefferson to until the administration of Millard Fillmore, in 1850, when the design on the reverse was entirely changed.

10. In the Milwaukee Public Museum there is a specimen of the Millard Fillmore Indian medal. It bears the date 1850. It is of the same metal, design, and size as the John Quincy Adams medal, except that the design on the reverse side is different.

Reverse. An Indian in war costume and a pioneer in foreground, the latter leaning on a plow; to right a hill, in center background, a river and a sailing boat; to left, two cows beyond a farmhouse; American flag back of the figures; legend, LABOR, VIRTUE, HONOR; in exergue, J. Wilson.

This specimen was presented to the museum by Mr. Charles L. Mann of Milwaukee, in 1910.

Undoubtedly other Indian medals exist in collections and in private hands in Wisconsin. Members and friends of the State society are requested to inform the writer of such specimens in order that they may be examined and descriptions of them obtained.

(From the Wisconsin Archeologist, April, 1918.)

In the April, 1915, issue of The Wisconsin Archeologist the writer published an account of the Indian medals then known to be in existence in Wisconsin collections. These included a single Spanish medal, five British medals and four early American medals. The American medals bore likenesses of the Presidents George Washington, John Quincy Adams and Millard Fillmore. The two Washington medals were made of pewter, the other two of silver. The British medals included a single specimen of the small brass medal said to have been issued during the reigns of George I and George II, and four silver medals bearing the bust of George III. The latter were of two types, one being made of sheet and the other of solid silver.

Shortly after the publication of this paper a letter was received from Mr. Alanson Skinner, of the American Museum of Natural History, in which he called attention to several Wisconsin Indian medals known to himself.

One of these was a Washington medal similar to those described and illustrated by the writer in his paper with the exception that instead of being made of pewter, this one, if Mr. Skinner's recollection is correct, was made of bronze. This medal was in the possession of Kowapamiuv (Watching), an old Ottawa Indian, and a resident of the Neganise settlement on the Menominee Reservation. "He declared that the medal had been given to him when a small boy at the place where Fort Dearborn was afterwards built."

2. Another interesting medal was owned by Philip Nacootee (Sun Fish), a Menominee Indian resident of the South Branch settlement. This medal was a silver one, Mr. Skinner believes, a Lincoln medal. "It had on one side the head of the President and on the other two Indians, one scalping the other." This medal was issued to the Indians in both silver and bronze. It had on the reverse other figures in addition to those mentioned. Many Lincoln medals are said to have been given to Wisconsin Indians. This is the first which has come to the writer's attention.

3. A silver medal with the bust of President James K. Polk, and bearing the date 1845, was once the property of the Menominee chief Shunien. This medal bears on the reverse the clasped hands of an Indian and soldier, a crossed pipe and tomahawk, and the legend "Peace and Friendship."

4. A similar medal formerly in the possession of Mr. Arthur Gerth, a Milwaukee collector, was obtained by him at Shawano, just south of the Menominee Reservation. Through the courtesy of Mr. Gerth the writer is able to figure this specimen. Medals of this type are said to have been first issued during the Administration of President Thomas Jefferson and to have been continued during the Administration of each President until that of Millard Fillmore, in 1850, when the design on the reverse was changed.

5. An Andrew Johnson silver medal is in the collection of Mr. A. T. Newman, at Bloomer. This specimen was once the property of a Chippewa Indian and was given to him when he and a party of Indians visited Wash-

ington to adjust some land grants. This medal is three inches in diameter. The obverse bears a bust of the President facing the right, the legend "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States" and the date, 1865. On the reverse there is a figure of America clasping the hand of an Indian in war dress, before a monument surmounted by a bust of George Washington; at the feet of the Indian are the attributes of savage life; at the feet of America those of civilization. This medal is said to occur in both silver and bronze.

6. Dr. Alphonse Gerend is the owner of a silver George III medal similar to some of those described in our earlier paper. This specimen was formerly the property of the noted Wisconsin chief, Waumegesako, also known as Wampum, and John Y. Mexico. Wampum was the chief of the mixed Indian village located at Manitowoc Rapids, near Manitowoc, in 1839.

Members and friends of the Society are requested to favor the writer with descriptions of any other Wisconsin Indian medals of which they may know or learn. This in order that a record of these may also be made.

## A Review of Our Souvenir Coins.

In a paper read before the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio, at the November meeting, Mr. Charles L. Bickford, assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, reviewed the different features of the series of commemorative coins of the United States, all of which have been issued within the last 30 years. Mr. Bickford's paper follows:

The coinage of souvenir coins in commemoration of certain historic events or notable personages is of comparatively recent origin in this country. It was not until 1892 that an act of Congress authorized the first special coin, known as the Columbian half dollar, to commemorate the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. Since that time the march of events has called forth legislation, more frequently than the layman realizes, that has resulted in the production of special silver coins that have been a valuable contribution to the history and art of the country's coinage and reflects the efforts of some of our greatest sculptors and artists. While all the coins struck are legal tender for their face value, it has usually been the custom to sell them to the public at a premium, the Government, of course, being reimbursed for their nominal value, while the premium has gone to the State or national association sponsoring the enterprise, to finance public events or memorials in connection with the celebration.

About \$475,000 in Columbian half dollars were coined in 1892, and this amount was absorbed by the public at \$1 each. The following year—1893—over \$2,000,000 more were coined, but as public demand was quite satiated it was necessary to issue them at par on Government account. This coin bore the bust of Columbus on the obverse and the two hemispheres and the flagship Santa Maria were represented on the reverse, this design establishing a precedent by being the first authorized United States coin to bear a portrait. It should be remembered our Miss Liberty in all her various poses is merely a mythical or idealistic type.

A companion piece to the Columbian half dollar was the Columbian Isabella quarter, authorized and coined in 1893. On the obverse the principal type, the bust of Queen Isabella of Spain, gave the suggestion of monarchy and introduced a female portrait on our coinage for the first time. Further honor to women was the inscription, "Board of Lady Managers," appearing on the reverse. As only \$10,000 of these quarters were struck, they are today somewhat of a numismatic rarity, and on account of their unusual appearance they can be easily mistaken for foreign coin by the unobserving.

Many have forgotten that in 1900 the youth of America erected an equestrian statue of General Lafayette in Paris. To assist in financing and to record an historical event Congress authorized the coinage of \$50,000 in silver dollars that were sold for \$2 each. These dollars were quite elaborate and distinctive, bearing the conjoined heads of Washington and Lafayette, and the statue was displayed on the reverse side.

There is now quite a lapse in our commemorative silver coinage and the next type does not appear until 1915, when the Panama-Pacific Exposition was held in San Francisco. This coin is a half dollar, the obverse design representing Columbia scattering flowers upon the Pacific. The reverse is adorned with a shield surmounted by an eagle. Congress authorized the



coinage of \$100,000 of these coins, but only \$30,000 were actually struck, and they are rarely seen in circulation.

In 1918 the State of Illinois celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary of statehood and a special half dollar was issued to mark this event. Nothing could have been more fitting than to honor its martyred President Lincoln, and the portrait appearing represents him as a young man of twenty-one, his age when he took up citizenship in the State. This coin was eagerly sought and the \$50,000 coined were quickly absorbed.

The year 1920 brought forth two new half dollars, namely, the Maine Centennial and the Pilgrim Tercentennial. The first was in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of statehood of the Pine Tree State. The principal type is the State arms of Maine, the pine tree and reclining moose being in a medallion supported right and left by male figures, the agriculturist and the navigator. The coinage was limited to \$25,000. A much more pleasing coin was produced in the Pilgrim half dollar, the designs being truly significant of the historic story of the Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The obverse bears the bust of a stern type designated as Governor Bradford, while the Mayflower is represented on the reverse above the dates 1620-1920. As the celebration that year in Plymouth was of national interest, \$100,000 in these coins were struck to supply public demand, and an additional coinage was made bearing the date 1921.

The precedent of statehood anniversaries being marked by special coins gave further cause for two new types appearing in 1921, this time being in honor of Alabama and Missouri. Mint records indicate that there were \$35,000 in Alabama half dollars coined, the obverse being the conjoined portraits of Governor Bibb and Governor Kilby of the years 1819 and 1919. Twenty-two stars are also displayed in symmetrical arrangement, signifying the twenty-second State admitted to the Union. Another precedent was established with this coin by displaying a portrait of a distinguished American still living. This coin was issued with and without a cross between the two "2s" on the obverse.

The Missouri half dollar is distinctive in design and gives a suggestion of the border life of that State in its early history. A typical scout of the Daniel Boone period, with coonskin cap, is represented on the obverse, while the reverse carries Indian types and twenty-four stars, denoting the numerical order of statehood. Only \$25,000 of these coins were struck and they will be a numismatic oddity in time. A small number of these coins were issued with the figures "24" separated by a star just above the date 1821 on the obverse.

Chronologically, the Peace dollar of 1921 should be mentioned here, though it is not distinctly a commemorative coin. The coinage laws permit change of design on current United States coin once in twenty-five years, and with the functioning of the Pitman Act, that made coinage of vast amount of bullion into Standard dollars necessary, the Secretary of the Treasury took cognizance of his prerogative and the state of world peace and the new dollar, with which we are all familiar, is the result.

Following closely upon preceding issues, in 1922 the U. S. Grant Centenary Memorial Association was successful in securing the passage of an act authorizing the coinage of a half dollar. Ceremonies of considerable impressiveness were held in Clermont county, Ohio, in April, 1922, in honor of this outstanding figure in American history. President Harding attended and permanent memorials and a highway was dedicated. The coin displays a fine portrait of Grant, and a few of them are distinctly marked with a star significant of his military rank. The reverse design is unique in that the humble cabin in which the General was born is represented.

In addition to the silver commemorative coins issued the United States has issued gold dollars bearing the portrait of President McKinley in 1903 and that of Thomas Jefferson in the same year. Again gold dollars were issued bearing the dates of 1904 and 1905 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. For the Panama Canal celebration gold dollars were issued in 1915, also gold quarter eagles, or \$2½ pieces, and quintuple eagles, or \$50 pieces, the latter in two forms—round and octagonal.

In 1917 the McKinley Memorial gold dollar was issued, and again during the present year (1922) the memorial gold dollars for President Grant, similar to the Grant half dollars, were issued in two varieties—with and without the star.

A study of United States coins and currency does not limit the investigator to a knowledge of monetary history only. The progress of a nation and the great men it has produced can be traced, and achievements in art, exploration, transportation, invention and military and naval successes are all faithfully recorded. To people busy with day-to-day affairs in banks this may sound like romancing, but to find these interests gives opportunity for a higher estimate of the value of things with which we are associated, and the importance of a job is never raised or dignified to a higher place than the incumbent holds for it.

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### RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "C"; plate number indistinct; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit appears to have been printed from crudely etched plates, on a single piece of paper, red and blue ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The workmanship on this bill is so poor that its fraudulent character should be readily detected. It is therefore considered unnecessary to give a more detailed description of it. The specimens so far received have come from Canada.

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\$5 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; check letter "C"; plate number indistinct; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This is a very crudely etched production, retouched with a graver. All of the work on the bill plainly indicates that it was made by an amateur. It is on a single piece of paper, without imitation of the silk fiber of the genuine. The only redeeming feature of the counterfeit is the numbering, which is very good, both as to the coloring and formation of the figures.

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### MRS. ZAMORA TO CONDUCT ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

A recent issue of one of the Manila (P. I.) papers contains a lengthy description of the engraving establishment founded by Crispulo Zamora, whose recent death is announced elsewhere in this issue. The business will be continued by his heirs, the directing head of which will be his widow, Pelagia Mendoza de Zamora, who during the entire existence of the Zamora plant was intimately associated with its management, being in complete charge of one of the departments. Mrs. Zamora has studied sculpture, designing and painting since childhood, and later won laurels never before bestowed upon Filipino women. During the centenary celebration in honor of San Juan de la Cruz she won a diploma for an exhibition of her work, and in the Columbus celebration in 1892 she exhibited an admirable bust of Columbus and was awarded a diploma of commendation signed by the then Spanish Governor General Eulogio Despujol. The following year, for additional productions, she was honored with the Order of the "Cruz de Merito Civil."

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### DESIGNER OF BRITISH COINS DEAD.

Sir Thomas Brock, of London, a sculptor of considerable prominence in England, died on August 22, 1922, following an operation. In 1891 he was appointed a member of a committee to devise upon the best means of rectifying the defects that were found to exist in the series of British Imperial coins then being minted, and he and other eminent artists were invited by the committee to prepare designs for a new coinage. His delineation of the profile bust of Queen Victoria was chosen for the obverse of all the coins, and his design for the obverse of the half crown was also selected. He was 75 years of age.



# THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, United States, \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75c.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

## ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page .....	\$ .75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page .....	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page .....	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page .....	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page .....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover .....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover .....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRIES AND REPLIES.

A Department of Inquiries and Replies is established, beginning with this issue of THE NUMISMATIST, in response to numerous requests for such a feature. Its success and continuance will depend entirely upon the use made of it by our readers. It will be their department.

Inquiries on any matter relating to any branch of numismatics will be published if of general interest, and they will be received from readers of the magazine, whether or not they are members of the A. N. A. We will depend upon other readers to send in replies for publication. Each inquiry will be given a number, and the reply should bear the corresponding number. Names of those sending inquiries will not be published, but those replying may use their names if they desire. Both inquiries and replies should be stated as briefly as possible.

Inquiries as to the market value of a coin will not be published, nor will inquiries as to where a coin or book can be obtained. These are matters to be taken care of by our advertisers.

All inquiries and replies should be received by the 15th of the month for insertion in the following month's issue.

### THE NUMISMATIST AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

We feel justified in occasionally publishing what advertisers have to say about *THE NUMISMATIST* as an advertising medium. These unsolicited opinions serve as a better guide to results to be obtained than any statement we could make.

In the November issue was an eighth-page advertisement of "A. B. C., Care of The Numismatist," offering for sale a collection of 1800 different foreign copper coins. Under date of December 13 this advertiser writes:

"Does it pay to advertise in our magazine? I sent the list of the lot to the first man requesting same, and before I had the time to pack the coins I had a check for \$—— in my mail—the full amount asked—and he will be delighted with the coins, or I am no judge."

Under date of December 8 another advertiser writes:

"I can, without reserve, recommend your paper as a medium for advertising for coins, bills and other numismatic material."

## A Monroe Doctrine Commemorative Half Dollar.

On December 5 last a bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Johnson, of California, authorizing an issue of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. The bill, which was read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, reads as follows:

### A BILL

To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than three hundred thousand, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

Sec. 2. That the coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the Los Angeles Clearing House and upon payment by such clearing house to the United States of the par value of such coins.

Sec. 3. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

The object of this issue of coins, other than the commemorative feature, is not stated in the bill. It provides that the coins shall be issued only upon the request of the Los Angeles Clearing House upon payment by it of the par value of the coins. Otherwise the bill is similar to those authorizing other recent commemorative half dollars.

Inquiry of the Los Angeles Clearing House as to the purpose of the issue had not brought a reply at the time this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* went to press.

While the Doctrine enunciated by President Monroe in 1823 has never had legal standing, it has been upheld by the United States and respected by foreign governments for almost a century. The substance of the Doc-



trine has been taught in our public schools and all collectors are familiar with it. But at this time, in view of the proposed issue of coins, the words of President Monroe in declaring it as a principle of the United States Government will not be out of place. In his message to Congress, December 2, 1823, he said:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangement by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. \* \* \* We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

When the recent project of a Hayes Commemorative Half Dollar was abandoned collectors were without a possible souvenir coin issue to look forward to. The past few years has brought to them several such issues, and all have been welcome. They have a historical value, and it is to be regretted that the Government does not allow the public generally a greater degree of participation in such issues. For the collector they relieve the monotony of a collection of the United States mint issues.

Of the seven commemorative coins struck since 1918, beginning with the Illinois half dollar, four have been in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of States to the Union, and three have been for other worthy purposes. There will be no opportunity for another issue in the former class until 1936, when Arkansas will have reached her one-hundredth year of Statehood. But as the commemorative coin idea has established itself so firmly in the United States, and as it does not seem difficult to obtain from Congress the necessary authority, there is no good reason why we should not continue to have such a coin every year or two, for there are many events in the early history of the country that are worthy of being commemorated by an issue of souvenir coins.

The sequicentennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence will occur July 4, 1926, and it is understood that an exposition is being planned to be held in Philadelphia during that year. It goes without saying that a coin—perhaps a set of coins—will be struck in commemoration of that great event in American history.

The bill authorizing the Monroe Doctrine Commemorative coin has been favorably reported, and unless obstacles are placed in the way it should pass Congress in ample time for the coin to be placed on the market before the actual centennial anniversary of the enunciation of the Doctrine arrives. It is an event of national significance, and it is hoped the design of the coin will be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

#### RUSSIAN CURRENCY APPROACHING STABILITY.

Only those who have followed closely the fluctuations of the Russian ruble for the past few years and noted the various issues of paper money placed in circulation by the Government, as well as the numerous reported attempts in one way or another to keep it from falling to bottomless depths, will appreciate the importance of the latest phase of the currency situation there, which is virtually repudiation. However harsh such a measure may appear, it is the logical outcome of conditions in Russia, and similar meth-

ods will probably be necessary to place the currency of other European countries on a firmer basis.

The story of the Russian situation is told in a copyright dispatch from Moscow to the New York Times, in part as follows:

"Russia is now really turning the currency corner. This is the last step but one to the establishment of a sound Russian currency on a pre-war basis," was the statement made to a correspondent by a high official of the State Bank of Moscow. He was referring to the latest "fantastic scheme," as it would be called by the majority of people outside of Russia, of the Soviet Government looking to the restoration of a sound monetary unit.

From January 1 there will be issued "token money" in rubles and kopecks (half-dollars and half-cents), which will not be banknotes or bills, but bits of cardboard like the "chips" used in certain European casinos. Each ruble token will be equivalent to a 100-ruble bill of the 1922 currency, which itself is equivalent to 1,000,000 rubles of the previous Soviet paper, so that the new token will be worth 1,000,000 of the old paper.

The American reader may well think it fantastic to dream of improvement by substituting a round pasteboard dollar for a million-dollar bill, which is what the Russians are doing. But if there is one thing on which economic experts are agreed with regard to the perplexing problem of European currency it is that none of the European countries whose paper is seriously depreciated can hope to put things on a sound working basis without thoroughgoing repudiation. To scale down obligations from 1,000,000 rubles to one ruble is repudiation as thorough as anyone can desire. This means that the Soviet Government has adopted one vital principle for currency restoration.

From January 1 Russia will have only the new token currency—still worth but 10 per cent. of its face value in gold or purchasing power—the previous currency, which will be progressively withdrawn, and the recent issue of gold certificates with solid cash backing, which is already at a slight premium over gold on the Stock Exchange. A year or so later, it is expected, the Government can take the final step and substitute tokens for silver and gold coins at a 10 per cent. valuation, or 5 per cent., or whatever may be the rate at that time. Then the work of repudiation will be complete, and Russia will be finally reestablished on a pre-war basis.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### A Prince Edward Island Penny.

*To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:*

In Dr. Courteau's description of Prince Edward Island halfpennies, in the November issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, he states that there was no penny issued in Prince Edward Island. I would, however, beg to draw attention to a special private issue by one McCarthy, who was a worker in metals, and it is said that he used occasionally to make a few pennies to buy himself a drink. These pennies were a plain planchet about the size of an English penny, on which he stamped the letters "P. E. I."

H. L. D.

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## THE LITERARY PRIZES BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

In last month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* mention was made of two awards by Columbia University for the best works published on several subjects, of which numismatics is one. Additional information on the awards has been furnished by the university, as follows:

"Two awards, of \$1000 and \$400, will be made by Columbia University this year for the best works published in the English language, here or abroad, during the last five years on the history, geography, archaeology, ethnology, philology or numismatics of North America. These awards are known as the Loubat prizes. in recognition of their donor, Joseph F. Loubat. William Milligan Sloane, Seth Low professor of history, will serve as chairman of this year's jury of award, and his associates will be Alfred L. Kroeber, professor of anthropology of the University of California, and St. George Leakin Siouseat, professor of American history at the University of



Pennsylvania. Authors may send their works to the secretary of the university to insure their consideration, but the competition is not restricted to the books so submitted. Under the deed of the gift, the contestant may be a citizen of any country, but his topic must involve antiquarian research, or relate to events prior to 1776, to be eligible in this competition. The awards are made at commencement."

### SOCIAL FUNCTIONS FOR NUMISMATISTS.

We had imagined that banquets, outings or similar social functions given by numismatic societies were peculiar to the United States. This conclusion had been reached by reading the reports of the transactions of numismatic organizations in other countries, in which reference to other than the serious side of the subject was almost invariably absent. Consequently we were not a little surprised to read the following recently:

"The members of the Kent (England) Numismatic Society paid a visit to the city of Canterbury on Wednesday, 2nd August. A well-organized programme having been prepared, the party left Maidstone by motor at 9.30. By arrangement with the Dean of Canterbury the Cathedral was first visited. Later in the day the curator of the Museum personally conducted a tour of inspection through the Museum, the Westgate, some of the ancient city houses, and other places of interest. A visit to St. Martin's Church and the Dane John were also items on the programme.

"An enjoyable lunch and tea had been provided, of which a party of 26 participated, Alderman J. Tomlin presiding, supported by Councillor Vanderstein and the curator of the Canterbury Museum, Mr. H. T. Mead, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. W. Jacob, supported by Messrs. J. W. Bridge and W. H. Day.

"The president alluded to the successful occasion in well-chosen terms, to which the Rev. Dr. Stonestreet suitably responded, and the management committee were highly complimented upon the successful manner in which the programme had provided for the comfort and enjoyment of the company."

There is no good reason why an occasional outing or other social function cannot be indulged in by a numismatic society without sacrificing any of the dignity that is supposed to surround it. Such entertainments are enjoyable under any circumstances, and doubly so when those participating have a common interest in life or in any special subject. They have become a fixture in numismatics in the United States, and if they are in the experimental stage in England or elsewhere, the advantages to be derived from them will soon become apparent.

### WHAT'S WHAT IN EUROPEAN CURRENCY.

The following information of what is taking place in the European currency situation, taken from the last issue of the *Blatter fur Munzfreunde*, may be of interest to readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*:

Estonia gives order for nickel-bronze coinage to the Hirsch Messing and Kupferwerke, Berlin.

Jugo-Slavia puts in circulation new dinar notes, printed in the United States.

Lithuania will soon introduce a new monetary system: 1 muschlinis (also known as auvenas, or lita) (0,300,924 pure gold), equals 1 auksin; 1 auksin equals 100 skatik, which equals 1 "east mark."

In Russia, the coinage since September has been 1, 10 and 50 kopecks and 1, 2 and 5 rubles in silver.

In Turkey the commission for the reform of the monetary system will issue seven values of paper, from one-half (Turk) pound to 1000 pounds, and 5, 20 and 25 piastre coins of copper.

Hungary plans coinage of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 krona in aluminum-copper.

Italy gives up the proposed customs and coinage union with Austria.

In Vienna a student gives out Polish 20m. notes with counterfeit stamp thereon, "Rep. Cesko-Slovenska," thereby bringing their value up from nothing to about 60c. in case of a 20m. note.

The Czecho-Slovakia new crown coin has for the design a kneeling woman with sheaf of grain.

Austria is reported to strike gold coins in denominations of 100, 20 and 10 kronen. Obverse, Austrian eagle, with "Republik Osterreich" and year. Reverse, value in two lines between linden twigs, and outside the twigs the inscription "2952 Kronen Equals 1 Kilogram of Coined Gold (900-1000)."

In Germany the coinage for August, 1922, was: 1,255,923 marks of 10-pfennig iron coins, 1,466,854 marks of 5-pfennig iron coins, 660,606 marks of 10-pfennig zinc coins, 20,970,093 marks of 50-pfennig aluminum coins, and 629,845 marks of 3-mark aluminum coins. The further coinage of the aluminum coins is in doubt, as the metal costs so much.

HOWARD F. HUGHES.

Hillsboro, Ore.

### PLAQUETTE FOR HOLMBERG FIRM ANNIVERSARY.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the present numismatic firm of D. Holmberg's Mynthandel, of Stockholm, Sweden, it has recently issued a small bronze plaquette,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



It is struck in very high relief and has the likeness of Daniel Holmberg, the founder of the firm, who died in 1916. At the bottom, in three lines, is the following inscription: "Daniel Holmberg. F. D. 8 Sept. 1845. D. D. 13 Okt. 1916. Beframjare av Numismatiken." We are indebted to Miss Berta Holmberg, of the firm, for a specimen for reproduction.

### A NEW MEDAL BY DE FRANCISCI.

A medal of honor, to be presented to the winning crews of the British-American six-metre yacht races, has been designed by Anthony de Francisci, sculptor, who designed the Peace dollar and the Maine Centennial half dollar. The races were won by the British in 1921 and by the Americans in 1922.

The obverse of the medal shows two seated female figures, representing America and Great Britain, intently watching a yacht in the distance. The British lion reposes peacefully at the feet of Britannia. Above, "British-American Cup." Below, "Crew Medal."





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

### OFFICERS.

**President,** MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
**First Vice-President,** FRANK H. SHUMWAY, Mattapan, Mass.  
**Second Vice-President,** M. MARCUSON, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**General Secretary,** J. M. SWANSON, 22 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.  
**Treasurer,** GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
**Librarian,** E. D. PUTNAM, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

H. H. YAWGER, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.  
CHARLES MARKUS, 1513 W. Twelfth Street, Davenport, Iowa.  
F. C. C. BOYD, 45 West 18th Street, New York City.  
GEORGE J. BAUER, 192 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
LUDGER GRAVEL, 26 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, Canada.

### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

### DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

ANGELL, D. L.—**Minnesota, Wisconsin**—476 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
BRANDON, BASIL—**California**—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—**New Jersey**—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.  
CHAPMAN, HENRY—**Pennsylvania**—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
CAREY, MICHAEL P.—**Illinois, Kansas**—6310 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
CARDWELL, L. A.—**New Mexico**—Las Cruces, N. M.  
EKLUND, O. P.—**Washington, Oregon**—0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.  
GRAY, HARRY A.—**Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont**—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.  
GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama**—486 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.  
HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.  
HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.  
HERZ, C. O.—**Nevada**—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.  
HAMER, S. H.—**England**—Bleak House, Clarendon Rd., Halifax, Yorks, England.  
KOHLER, RUD.—**New York**—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
KING, GEO. H.—**Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming**—Care Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.  
KUSTERER, LEONARD—**Connecticut**—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.  
LARDNER, FOSTER—**Rhode Island**—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—**Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba**—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.  
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.  
MARCUSON, M.—**Ohio**—1611 E. 82d St. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas, Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.  
MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—**Philippine Islands**—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.  
RENAUD, L. A.—**Quebec**—45 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.  
REID, R. L.—**British Columbia**—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
STOVALL, O. P.—**Tennessee, Kentucky**—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.  
SORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3650 Vernon St., St. Louis, Mo.  
THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska**—Omaha, Neb.  
TUTHILL, LUTHER B.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—South Creek, N. C.  
WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.  
ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1923.

- 2459 F. C. Butterworth, care R. A. & J. J. Williams Co., 22nd and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 2460 D. Prosky, 912 Sixth Avenue, New York City.  
 2461 Mrs. Elliott Smith, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.  
 2462 Mrs. Mina Sears, Swansea, Mass.  
 2463 A. L. Gregg, 6703 Bridge St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 2464 Harry Bloomingdale, 926 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.  
 2465 Geo. H. Clapp, Woodland Road, Edgeworth, Sewickley, Pa.  
 2466 Andrew Hanes, Jr., 54 Sussex St., Jersey City, N. J.  
 2467 Howard Hudson, Jr., 3809 Mohawk St., Detroit, Mich.  
 2468 Adolph E. Cahn, Niedenau 55, Frankfurt-a.-Main, Germany.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 20, 1922. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

#### APPLICANT

#### PROPOSED BY

M. Wilkinson (Fractional Currency), Care The Gibson House, Crestline, Ohio .....	M. Marcuson J. M. Swanson
Henry L. Auger (Canadian Coins), 384 Ontario East, Montreal, Canada .....	L. A. Renaud P. O. Tremblay
Fred. W. Sadenwater (General), 208 Walker St., Michigan City, Ind. ....	R. E. Davis L. Josephson
Charles M. French (U. S. Coins, Copper, Silver and Gold), 24 Cherry St., Collingsdale, Pa. ....	A. F. Holroyd Dr. D. L. Dick
Carlos A. A. Johnstone (U. S. Coins), 171 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. ....	G. W. Hooper J. M. Swanson
Arthur Leonard (Canadian and American), 1215 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Canada .....	P. O. Tremblay L. A. Renaud
W. B. Foster (U. S. and Crowns), 4500 Fourteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C. ....	Moritz Wormser B. Max Mehl
Rev. Thos. P. Durkin (Coins and Medals), 1403 Jackson St., Scranton, Pa. ....	Farran Zerbe Moritz Wormser
James U. Gillespie (General), Box 51, Punxsutawney, Pa. ....	H. H. Yawger Moritz Wormser
William F. Miller, Box 271, West Point, Va. ....	F. G. Duffield O. P. Eklund

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

57 West 37th St., New York City, December 20, 1922.

### REGARDING A. N. A. MEMBERSHIP CARDS.

Members of the A. N. A. who have renewed for 1923 are requested to have a little patience looking to the receipt of new membership cards, which serve as a receipt for dues and subscriptions. They will be sent out by the General Secretary as promptly as possible.

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT RENEWALS.

The first of January of each year brings to both the General Secretary of the A. N. A. and the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST a great amount of work in connection with renewals. The dues of 50 cents a year for A. N. A. members, as well as the subscription price of the magazine, are payable in advance. These all expire with the calendar year, consequently



the work in connection with these renewals will be quite heavy during January and February, as the number of A. N. A. members and subscribers is now larger than at any time in its history.

It has frequently happened that some A. N. A. members send their dues and subscriptions to the Business Manager of the magazine, or some who are subscribers only remit to the General Secretary. This causes additional work for these offices, as well as some delay in acknowledging receipt of letters. Our readers will kindly observe the following:

**FOR A. N. A. MEMBERS**—Send dues for 1923, 50 cents, and subscription to *The Numismatist*, \$1.50—total, \$2—to J. M. Swanson, General Secretary, 22 Camp street, Newark, N. J.

**FOR SUBSCRIBERS NOT MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.**—Send subscription, \$1.50, to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore, Md. (Bills have been sent to all subscribers not members of the A. N. A. whose subscriptions expired December 31, 1922.)

### NEW YEAR GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT WORMSER.

To All My Friends, Members of the A. N. A.

(Readers not Members should positively not read this letter.)

As the turn of the year is approaching and we are passing another milestone on the long trail, may I be permitted to say a few words to you in retrospect as well as in prospect. Our New York Convention has gone into A. N. A. history as at least equalling in enthusiasm any of its predecessor gatherings, and among our members and our associated clubs and societies numismatic interest and enthusiasm are keener than ever.

Our members will be interested to know that abstracts from the President's address delivered at our last New York Convention, in August, have been published in revised form as a pamphlet entitled "Numismatics: Government Support and University Instruction—A Plea for Recognition," in which the points made have been more clearly emphasized and printed under separate headings for purposes of clearer and more concise reading and understanding of the address. These pamphlets are now being sent out to those American colleges and universities who responded to our circular letter, and we hope that they may carry a strong appeal to these educational institutions for recognizing numismatics as a science, or at least as a subject for instruction. They are accompanied by a circular letter requesting that our Association be called to the attention of any students interested in the subject of numismatics, and we hope that this appeal may fall on fertile ground and that we may receive accessions to our ranks among young collectors and new prospects. At a more opportune time we hope to use these pamphlets also among the proper Government officials, but these plans have not yet matured sufficiently to be talked about. The pamphlet has been printed in a sufficiently large quantity so that any members of our Association who desire copies of it may write to the President and he will be glad to furnish members with quantities if they think they can use the pamphlet for propaganda purposes and in order to interest laymen or novices in our subject. It is further planned to make a similar appeal to historical societies in all sections of our country.

As always, your President would gladly receive suggestions from any of our members as to any activities which it might be desirable for our Association to undertake, in the interest of numismatics and for the advancement of the purposes for which our Association was founded and the principles for which it stands.

One of the questions brought up at our Convention, you may recall, was the desirability of having our Association participate in the selection of a candidate for the Curatorship at the Mint in Philadelphia. I am glad to report that very satisfactory progress is being made by your officers in this matter, although it is not sufficiently advanced for any definite report to be made on it.

Just a few days ago I had the pleasure of attending a dinner of the New York Collectors' Club, which worthily represents the stamp collecting interests of our big city. During the course of the evening it was my privilege to listen to a talk by Mr. Grover, the Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen-

eral of the United States, and the thought occurred to me that it must be our hope some day to have the Mint and Treasury authorities take similar recognition of our coin-collecting activities by having their representatives attend our functions.

As always, your officers earnestly solicit your co-operation in all our Association activities, as its welfare and work must be based not alone on the individual and single-handed efforts of your officers, but upon the enthusiastic and concerted team work of our entire membership. So be sure to keep in mind, during the approaching New Year, that you will help along the common interests of all numismatists and numismatics and of our organization, which tries to boost them 365 days in every year. And I appeal particularly to our District Secretaries to make things numismatic hum in their particular districts and wherever feasible to organize local clubs and societies. **AND OUR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SHOULD CONTINUE IN FULL SWING, SO THAT OUR GOAL OF 1000 MEMBERS (OR MORE) MAY BE REACHED DURING 1923.**

Perhaps a good many of our members have not noticed the establishment, at our New York Convention, of life memberships. This is an important feature for laying a permanent foundation for our Association, and we hope that all who can afford to will join during the coming year as life members. These life memberships will give our Association permanent funds and will be an honor and distinction for those who join as life members and will relieve them of the annoyance of the payment of annual dues. We hope that many of you will avail yourselves of this means of showing your continued interest in our Association.

I started my letter by requesting non-members of the A. N. A. who subscribe to our magazine not to read this communication; but I am quite sure that some of the non-members may have been curious enough to take a look in, anyway. To you I extend a hearty invitation to join our ranks as active members, recognizing that in numismatics, like in every other walk and activity of life, the interests of one should be the interests of all and the interests of all should be everyone's concern.

So let us all face the New Year with a renewed spirit of enthusiasm in our work and of co-operation for the advancement of our science.

In conclusion, the good, old-fashioned wish, A Happy New Year to you all.

Numismatically yours,

MORITZ WORMSER,

President American Numismatic Association.

#### A. N. A. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR 1923.

Announcement is made of the appointment of the Publicity Committee of the American Numismatic Association for 1923, as follows: Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., chairman; D. L. Angell, 474 Cass street, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. H. Rembold, care Times-Star Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. H. De Shon, General Delivery, Utica, N. Y.

MORITZ WORMSER, President.

95 Fifth Ave., New York City, Dec. 22, 1922.

#### NEW GOLD COINS FOR CZECHS.

In a report of the Financial Committee to the Czechoslovak Parliament Dr. Rasin, Minister of Finance, announced that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a new gold coin, which would be used for commercial purposes, and sold on the financial market in accordance with the price of gold. It is, however, impossible to introduce the gold currency for general use, it is stated, because under present conditions such a currency would inevitably be conveyed over the frontiers.

No date could be given at the present time, according to Dr. Rasin, as to when a gold currency could be used for all purposes. The commercial treaty with Germany was signed in Dresden November 7.



## Obituary.

H. O. MANN.

H. O. Mann, of Denver, Col., a member of the American Numismatic Association for many years and one of the most prominent collectors in the West, died at his home on June 15, 1922. He was stricken with bronchopneumonia several weeks previously, resulting from a severe cold contracted in his office, but his rugged constitution enabled him to withstand a fatal termination of his illness for several weeks.

Mr. Mann was born near Findlay, Ohio, on August 14, 1858, graduating from Findlay High School in 1879. In 1881 he went to Denver, where he engaged in the piano business as a member of the firm of the Merriam and Mann Piano Company. Later he engaged in the real estate business, and for the past 18 years had been president of the Henrich Real Estate business. On April 16, 1910, he married Miss Corinne Isabel House, of Burlingame, Kansas, who, with a daughter, survives him.



H. O. MANN.

He became a member of the American Numismatic Association in 1903, and his membership had been continuous. During his collecting career of about 40 years he had brought together an unusually large collection of coins. It comprises an almost complete set of United States coins, gold, silver and copper, as well as the colonial issues, Hard Times tokens, Canadian tokens, Civil War tokens, and store cards. He was also interested in the Private and Territorial gold coins and had an extensive collection of them. He also had a collection of foreign silver and copper coins, but his interest was principally with United States issues. He also had an extensive collection of paper money—about 10,000 varieties—including United States, Confederate and broken bank issues. In a letter to the editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, published in the May, 1917, issue, he gave an outline of his collection at that time.

In a letter recently received from A. E. MacDonald, of Denver, a collecting friend of Mr. Mann, he states that he is arranging and cataloguing the collection for Mrs. Mann, and as yet it has not been decided what disposition will be made of it. He says: "It is needless to say that we all miss Mr. Mann greatly. He was a warm, intimate friend of mine, and we spent many

pleasant hours together discussing our favorite subject. Mrs. Mann wanted me to help her in taking care of this large, varied and beautiful collection, which he spent so many years in bringing together. He was a very fastidious collector and was not satisfied with anything but uncirculated and proof coins."

Mr. Mann will be greatly missed by collectors. Located in the West, he was unable to attend conventions of the A. N. A., which are held almost invariably in the East, and so was not known personally to the majority of collectors. But many of them, in making the trip across the continent, always stopped in Denver for a visit to Mr. Mann and other collectors in that city. He was always glad to meet them and to spend some time with them in discussing numismatic matters, and could always show them choice pieces he had lately acquired.

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### CRISPULO ZAMORA.

I regret indeed to announce to you the death of Mr. Crispulo Zamora, the owner of the largest medallic art establishment of the Islands.

It was Mr. Zamora who designed and executed the Magellan medal, which was published in your magazine recently. Mr. Zamora was the greatest contributor to the development of medallic art in the Philippines, and his death leaves a gap that will be hard to fill. He recently imported from Europe an expensive reducing machine, and had his plans matured the numismatic fraternity would have been able to see some very creditable work from this part of the world. Practically all of the best monuments in the Islands are a product of his workshops.

Mr. Zamora was a member of the American Numismatic Society and the Soc. Belge des Amis de la Medaille. He has a son who is now an art student in France, and it is hoped that he will be able to take his father's place in managing the art department of the establishment.

GILBERT S. PEREZ,

Division Superintendent.

Bureau of Education, Lucena, P. I., October 18, 1922.

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### GEORGE H. PETERS.

George H. Peters, late of Connellsville, Pa., died at Maywood, Ill., on December 7, 1922. His devoted wife was at his side and accompanied his body to Petrolia, Pa., his boyhood home, where it was interred. Mr. Peters was a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years was an ardent collector of coins and medals. His collection will be offered for sale shortly.

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### C. E. MORRILL.

C. E. Morrill, of Elburn, Ill., a member of the American Numismatic Association, died on November 29, 1922. He was the local agent of the Royal Insurance Company. He had been a collector of coins for a number of years and left a good-sized collection.

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### IRISH FREE STATE WOULD ISSUE PAPER MONEY.

The effort of the Irish Free State to issue its own paper money has struck an unexpected snag, according to information from London. The Dublin Government recently requested the British Treasury to print £20,000 worth of paper money in Erse, saying there were no facilities in Ireland for the production of notes that would not be easy to counterfeit. The request was declined on the ground that there are no engravers of paper money in England with experience in the Irish national language.



## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The Annual Meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, December 8, 1922, in the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, Vice-President Belden presiding. Members present were Messrs. Beesley, Boyd, Blake, Connor, Jr., Elder, Frey, Guttg, Higgins, Kohler, Livingston, Merritt, Miller, Robertson, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; also Mr. Elmer Sears, of Swansea, Mass., and Mr. Edward Flieder of Seattle, Wash., visiting.

The minutes of the October and November meetings were read and approved.

The Executive Committee announced that the subject for the January meeting would be "Greek Coins."

Under the heading of welcoming of guests, Mr. Sears told a story in his usually entertaining manner. Mr. Flieder told of being here two years ago and that he is still pleased to visit us.

Mr. Higgins, our first President, spoke retrospectively and introspectively in connection with numismatic growth in America and expressed his gratitude for having been a factor in the development, and promised to be with us often.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Frey: A penny token. Obverse, bust to left; THE WORK OF JOHN GREGORY HANCOCK AGED 9 YEARS; under the bust, FROM A MODEL BY I. G. HANCOCK SEN. Reverse, TO ENCOURAGE A RARE INSTANCE OF GENIUS THIS COIN WAS STRUCK FOR T. WELCH BIRMINGHAM 1800, in nine lines; edge, PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Forrer, "Dictionary of Medallists," states that "Hancock was a clever die-sinker, especially noted for his precocious talent. At the age of 7 he engraved a token of uncommon merit, and his subsequent productions, when he was 8 and 9 years old, were of great promise. Unfortunately, nothing is known of the subsequent career of this young artist, and it is indeed beyond comprehension, as Mr. W. J. Davis remarks, that all attempts should fail to trace what became of him."

By Mr. Robertson: Two deniers of Olof Skottkonung, the first Christian King of Sweden, who reigned 994-1020, both extremely rare.

By Mr. Blake: The first \$20 Gold Certificate of the 1922 Series, bearing the legal-tender clause.

By Mr. Higgins: Bactrian coin of B. C. 180, showing a hierophant of the Magi adoring the Creator under the symbol of an operative Mason's square. The emblem behind him is a Sanskrit monogram of letters, the initials of earth, air, fire, water, ether, and mind, in the sacred language of India.

By Mr. Beesley: Gold mohur of the native State of Jaipur, in India.

Mr. Flieder showed a large number of gold coins.

The Store Card Committee reported that practically all the store cards of New York State have been listed and will soon be published.

Mr. Connor, Jr., spoke on War Medals.

The financial report of the Treasurer for 1922 was read and approved.

The report of the Publication Committee was received and filed and a rising vote of thanks given to the committee for its efficient work.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the Secretary-Treasurer for his work during the past year.

The next order of business was the election of officers. Some nominations in addition to those presented by the Nominating Committee were presented.

Mr. Swanson was nominated for the office of President.

Mr. Boyd, nominated by the Nominating Committee, withdrew his name.

Mr. Guttg asked permission to cast a ballot electing Mr. Swanson President. A motion to that effect was made and seconded. It was carried unanimously.

The presiding officer gracefully turned over the chair to the new President with a few appropriate remarks.

The new President was overwhelmed with the honor that had been given to him and said very little, hoping to be of service to the Club in the office.

All other officers elected were those presented by the Nominating Com-

mittee, with the exception of the Executive Committee and the Medallie Art Committee, which were as follows:

Executive Committee—Mr. Blake, chairman; Mr. Merritt, Mr. Gutttag and Mr. Newell.

Medallie Art Committee—Mr. Robertson, chairman; Mr. Westervelt, Mr. Beesley, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Connor, Jr.

There was a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to the chairman and chairmen of committees and the committee members for their services during the past year.

The appointment of a Curator will be announced at the January meeting.

A motion was made and carried that the Executive Committee consider and propose an amendment to the Constitution making ex-Presidents ex-officio members of such committees.

On motion made and carried, the meeting adjourned.—J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The forty-fourth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, October 4. Those present were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Josephson, Messrs. Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, McKinley, Dr. Rackus, Savickas, Sternberg and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Rackus.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Mr. Carlson reported that he had received a letter from Mrs. Swan Nelson, thanking him and the Club for the aid afforded in disposing of the collection of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Davis reported a letter from Mr. Boyer, who is at present in Paris.

The photograph of the New York A. N. A. Convention was passed around for inspection.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Savickas: 10 and 15 roubles in gold.

By Mr. Wilson: Belgian medal commemorating the siege of Antwerp, and two kopecks in iron struck by the Germans for occupied Russian territory; a number of coins of crown size from England, Saxony, Spain, Prussia, Mexico and Panama.

By Mr. DeCou: Grant Half Dollar and a number of Chicago store cards.

By Mr. Falk: Copper and silver coins of Spain, showing various types and denominations issued from 1812 to 1896.

The meeting was then adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The forty-fifth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, November 1. Those present were Mrs. Josephson, Messrs. Arnold, Cameron, Carlson, DeCou, Davis, Falk, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, Koenker, Dr. Rackus, Sarett, Savickas, Sternberg, Stoltenben and Wilson. Vice-President Rackus called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The by-laws were suspended and Mr. Sarett was elected to membership.

Mr. Davis spoke on the making of electrotypes of coins and medals, and illustrated his talk by samples in the various stages of the operation.

Dr. Luttenberger gave a very interesting talk concerning numismatic and economic conditions in Europe as he met them during his recent trip.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Jonas: Large bronze plaque commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of Luther, and a set of porcelain coins of Munsterberg of 1, 2, 5 and 10 marks.

By Mr. Koenker: A medal commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the opening of the Rock Island Railroad.

By Dr. Luttenberger: A proof set in gold and silver of the Jubilee type of Queen Victoria.

By Dr. Rackus: A double ducat of Lithuania, seventeenth century, struck while Radziwill was Duke.

By Mr. Davis: Northumbrian coins of Ethelred and Earnred, English coins of Edward I, Edward III and the Commonwealth.



By Mr. Wilson: Threepence of George III and a number of Bengalese coins with native inscriptions.

By Mr. Arnold: St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece, 1907; two guldens, Bavaria, 1843; 400 reis, Portugal, 1797, and an English florin, 1849.

By Mr. Sternberg: A number of Canadian tokens, several Hard Times tokens and a number of Civil War tokens.

By Mr. Josephson: Coins of Frankfort, among which were one and two thaler pieces, 1860 and 1862; six kreutzers, 1844; three kreutzers, 1846, and one kreutzer, 1860.

By Mr. Kelly: Satirical bills in imitation of greenbacks in \$1 and \$5 denominations.

By Mr. DeCou: Large medal of Louis Philippe, and medals given at the Centennial Exposition and the Jamestown Exposition.

By Mr. Falk: A collection of Austrian coins in copper, iron, brass, nickel and silver, showing various types and denominations from 1851 to 1917.

The meeting was then adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—The 239th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, November 14, 1922, at 8:30 o'clock, President Gillette in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Gillette, Borradaile, Sunday, Loizeau, Woodbury, Plumb, Horner, Lange, Savage, Kolb, Kaufman, Gilman, Putnam and Bauer.

A letter was read from Mrs. Anna F. Corbin, Port Byron, N. Y.

The application of Mr. Alphonse A. Kolb was presented by the Membership Committee for action. Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Kaufman, that the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. A. A. Kolb. Carried unanimously.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: Forty-two rare Roman bronze coins in a wonderful state of preservation.

By Mr. Savage: A number of United States cents, uncirculated and proof, also several United States half dollars in nice condition.

Mr. Horner donated 20 Eighteenth Century Provincial tokens in very fine condition, and Mr. Gilman an uncirculated Grant half dollar.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, November 28, 1922.—W. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—The 240th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, November 28, 1922, at 8:30 o'clock, President Gillette in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Gillette, Sunday, Savage, Amberg, Gilman, Putnam, Woodbury, Lange, French, Horner and V. Bauer.

Letters were read from Mr. Howland Wood, New York City, and Member No. 52.

There being no business to come before the meeting, a general discussion was indulged in. Mr. Gillette mentioned that work on the 1923 anniversary medal was coming along nicely.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: A Greek silver tetradrachm and a number of silver crowns of the following countries: Wurtemberg, Belgium, Montenegro, Greece, Papal, Peru, France, Germany, Portugal, Mannheim, dated 1792, brilliant, and Guatemala; also several medals, all in nice condition.

By Dr. French: A beautiful specimen of the 1794 half dollar, also a United States cent dated 1798, Doughty's No. 118. This specimen, however, is unlike any other specimen of Doughty's 118, because traces of a figure 7 show plainly beneath the 8.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, December 5, 1922.—WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—The 241st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, December 5, 1922, at 8:30 o'clock, President Gillette in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Gillette, Borradaile, Sunday, Putnam,

Horner, Plumb, Lange, Savage, Amberg, Woodbury and Gilman. Visitor: Mr. K. O. Draudt, Rochester, N. Y.

Letters were read from Mr. E. S. Burling and Member No. 52.

Application for membership was received from Mr. K. O. Draudt, Rochester, N. Y.

Moved by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Amberg, that the secretary send a letter extending the sympathy of the Association to Mr. Burling regarding his illness and expressing the hope he would soon be well and with us again.

There being no further business the nomination for officers for 1923 being in order the following names were proposed:

Moved by Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Lange, that Mr. Borradaile be nominated for President. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that Mr. Sunday be nominated for Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Plumb, that Mr. Gilman be nominated for Secretary. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Savage, that Mr. Horner be nominated for Treasurer. Carried.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: Over 40 rare pieces from a recent European sale. Special attention may be called to the Comorra Islands 5 francs in proof condition. Also rare medals of Holland and several crowns from the following countries: Denmark, Bavaria, Portugal, Brunswick, Bolivia, also a fine specimen of the Pilgrim crown.

By Mr. Amberg: A beautiful specimen of the Ludger Gravel medal, also a nice specimen of the New York Stock Exchange Medal of 1922.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, December 19, 1922.—WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

**PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—The 87th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was opened at 8:40 P. M., October 31, with Vice-President Chas. B. Turrill in the chair. Owing to the absence of Basil Brandon, the Secretary, Louis Goodman acted in his stead. Members present were Messrs. Turrill, Goodman, Mohr, Rauch, Kraft and Twit-chell.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from President Zerbe and the receipt of several European catalogues was noted and all placed in the Society's file.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to forward a letter of thanks to the New York Numismatic Club for so kindly presenting us with a book of minutes of past meetings. This book has been placed on file.

The topic of the evening was "Private Mintages of the Various States," the discussion being led by Louis Goodman.

Topic for next regular meeting will be "Medals," supplemented by an exhibition.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.—LOUIS GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

**SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.**—The coinage during the reign of Adolf Fredrik, 1751-1771.—Gold: Ducat, 1751 R, 52 R, 53 R, 54 R, 55 R, 57 R, 58 R, 59 RRRR, 60 R, 61 RR, 62 R, 63 R, 64 RR, 65 R, 66 R, 67 R, 68 R, 69 R, 70 R, 71 R; ducats from native gold, a small shield in the exergue on the rev., 1751 RRRR, 52 RR, 53 RRRR, 54 RR, 55 RRR, 56 RR, 57 RR, 59 RRR, 61 RRRR, 63 RR, 64 RRR, 66 RRRR, 68 RRR, 69 RRR, 70 RR; half ducats, 1754, 55; quarter ducats, 1754, 55. Silver: Riksdaler, 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59 R, 60, 61 RR, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 R;  $\frac{1}{2}$  riksdaler, 1752, 53, 55, 66, 67, 68;  $\frac{1}{4}$  riksdaler, 1752, 53, 55, 60 R, 65, 67, 68;  $\frac{1}{8}$  riksdaler, 1767, 68; 2 daler S. M., 1770; 1 daler S. M., 1770. 4 mark, 1752, 53, 54 RRR, 55 R; 2 mark, 1752, 54 RR, 16 ore, 1770; 10 ore, 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64; 8 ore, 1771; 5 ore, 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 57, 60, 61 RR, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67; 4 ore, 1771; 1 ore, 1753, 54, 56, 57, 58, 61. Copper: 2 ore S. M., 1751, 55 R, 57, 58, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68; 1 ore S. M., 1751, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 68; 1 ore K. M., 1768. Variations: 2 ore S. M., 1755, is



both with and without period after the date; 1764 has a rare variety with a period before the "V" instead of after; 1 ore S. M., 1760, has either a small or large crown in the upper angle of the arrows; 1 ore K. M. has either broad or small shield and with or without period in the upper angle of the arrows. The portraits differ on some of the silver issues of same date.

Correction—In the coinage of Carl XV, the 1 ore, 1870, had been left out through an error.

No Swedish coins are rare unless so specified in these lists. Frequently the question comes up whether a coin is of Swedish or Norwegian origin. If Swedish, the legend reads: "SVERIGES OCH NORGES," etc., after the king's name. If Norwegian, then: "NORGES OG SVERIGES," etc. There are no coins from "SCANDINAVIA," nor any "ARMS OF SCANDINAVIA" on any coin, for the reason that they never existed.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 142 33rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The thirteenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, November 8th, at Weber's Restaurant, with the following members present: Messrs. Marcuson, Joers, Gregg, Freeman, Bickford, Cathcart and Fisher. The club entertained as guest Miss Leona Touschner, who has in the past written all the notes and acts as correspondent for the club.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a Year Book containing by-laws and constitution, etc., the cost of which is to be divided between the members.

The following amendment to the by-laws was proposed by Mr. C. L. Bickford: "Resolved, That the annual dues, commencing with January 1st, 1923, shall be \$1 per year."

On motion by Mr. Gregg, seconded by Mr. Bickford, it was moved that the club have membership cards, to be distributed among the members.

A paper was read by Mr. C. L. Bickford, assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, on the commemorative gold and silver coins of the United States, together with an exhibit of each coin in uncirculated condition, mounted in celluloid containers.

Mr. Bickford exhibited a set of fractional and postage currency, all in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Marcuson exhibited an autographed letter signed by F. E. Spinner, dated February 28th, 1866, addressed to Mr. Geo. H. Hickman of Haddonfield, N. J., presenting him with an autographed 50c. red back fractional currency note, which excited a great deal of attention.

Mr. Marcuson also exhibited the following crown-size pieces, all in very fine or uncirculated condition: 1643, Louis XIII; 1644, Louis XIV; 1773, Louis XV; 1724, Louis XV; 1710, Louis XIV; 1786, Louis XVI; 1793, Louis XVI, An II; 1812, Neapolitan Republic; 1815, Maria Louise; 1817, Louis XVIII. Also, 1801, Holy Roman Empire medal, proof, and \$1 note of the Bank of Cleveland, dated December 1st, 1834, signed by A. Seymour, cashier, and N. C. Baldwin, president, in uncirculated condition.

Mr. H. L. Freeman exhibited a collection of cents from 1794 to 1921, all mounted, in very fine or uncirculated condition.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, December 13th.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

#### BOVINE NUMISMATISTS APPARENTLY NOT SPECIALISTS.

Mr. Hann, an Eastchurch (Kent) butcher, continues to find old coins in the stomachs of bullocks slaughtered after grazing on the Sheppey marshes. Among those obtained from different animals are a small coin dated 1795, bearing the name of Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia; a Charles II farthing, dated 1674; a George III halfpenny, dated 1806, and a Hamburg shilling, dated 1727.—Irish Times.

#### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Carnegie Gold Medal has been awarded to Professor Bergonie, of Bordeaux University, a recent victim of X-ray research, whose right arm and three fingers of the left hand were amputated.

J. deL.

### A MEDAL FEATURING HALLEY'S COMET.

A medal struck for the appearance or reappearance of Halley's Comet, or any other comet, is rather unusual. For that reason we illustrate one issued in Germany, apparently in 1920.



The obverse has a representation of the sun, below which is the comet between "Komet Halley." A translation of the surrounding inscription is: "Every cloud, no matter how black its threat, turned toward Heaven, still has its light, sunny side." The reverse has a border made up of the 12 signs of the zodiac. The center is occupied by a representation of the comet, causing consternation to man and beast. The medal is struck in copper.

Halley's Comet has a record dating back to B. C. 240. Its visitation spread alarm throughout Europe during the Middle Ages, and its reappearance is always an object of scientific interest.

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### DISPOSITION OF THE DR. H. R. STORER COLLECTION.

Since the death of Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., which occurred on September 18 last, his very complete collection of the medals and tokens of Rhode Island has been given to the Newport Historical Society. About 250 coins and medals have been given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, about 100 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a like number to Harvard University. These represent only the pieces held by Dr. Storer at the time of his death. In his younger days he brought together a general collection of about 25,000 pieces, which some years ago was divided between Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His collection of medical medals, containing about 3500 specimens, upon which he devoted 30 years of his life, was also some years ago presented to the Boston Medical Library, in memory of his father.

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### MR. DUNHAM'S APPRECIATION OF THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. William F. Dunham, of Chicago, one of the long-time members of the A. N. A. and a collector of national prominence, has the following to say regarding THE NUMISMATIST:

"The Art Institute of Chicago is fortunate in the possession of a handsome set of THE NUMISMATIST, 19 volumes, bound in three-quarter red morocco. In many respects it is remarkable, as each of the 31 years since its first publication, in 1888, is represented.

"At that period, although a very busy man, Dr. George F. Heath, Mayor of Monroe, Mich., issued the four-page leaflet in his own printing office. It was published every month when the Doctor's spirit moved him or time permitted. Each month is represented during the entire 31 years. When an issue was late it was marked 'Jan.-Feb.-March' and included all the numismatic information for those months. The Doctor frequently included



a little advertisement of his own, offering to buy, sell or exchange Roman or Greek coins and medals, also large cents. An account of the first annual meeting is given in one volume. Wm. G. Jerrems, Jr., A. N. A. No. 3, of Chicago, was elected President.

"These priceless volumes for future generations of numismatic students contain a world of information, made doubly valuable by the immense number of half-tone illustrations. 'One picture is worth a million words.' The books are in the reference library and may be inspected, admired and read in the comfortable reading room by applying to Miss S. Louise Mitchell, librarian. It is impossible to obtain volumes of the earlier years, but you can help the young coin collectors by having your copies of *THE NUMISMATIST* bound and on file in your city library.

"W. F. DUNHAM."

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#### RECENT ISSUES OF MEDITERRANEAN COAST COUNTRIES.

Below is illustrated a recent issue of a one-franc piece of Morocco—Empire Cherifien—or the empire of the sherif or prince. There is also a quarter franc, or 25 centimes, the obverse of which is similar, but the reverse has "25 Centimes" within a circle surrounded by an ornamental border, and the center is perforated. They are both struck in nickel. (Specimen from Howard F. Hughes, Hillsboro, Ore.)



Howland Wood, Curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, sends us rubbings of recent issues of Tunis and Syria. That of Tunis is of two francs, dated 1921, and is struck in aluminum-bronze, like the last issue of French coins. That of Syria is issued by the Bank of Syria, for one-half piastre, dated 1921, and is struck in nickel. There are probably other denominations of both issues.

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#### CHRISTMAS COINS.

The United States Treasury did not frown this year upon the use of gold coins as Christmas gifts. In fact, the Federal Reserve Board, acting under instructions from the Treasury, invited a revival of the practice, which had not been in official favor since the country went to war.

Consequently the past Christmas Day was enlivened by the discovery in purses and bags of gifts within the gifts. And everywhere the gold pieces were put back with a very temporary resolution not to let them out into circulation. Then came realization that the holidays brought a whirl of spending which, though pleasurable, was perhaps not wise and certainly not prudent.

Surely and not slowly the gold, having performed its function in one Yuletide, will gravitate back to the banks, where it will await another.

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#### COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1922.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1922, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Standard Dollars, 13,860,000.

# My SALE

HELD ON DECEMBER 12th

Was taken for granted as a  
"Usual" Mehl Sale, yet the total  
realized at this "Usual" Mehl  
Sale was the Unusual amount  
of approximately

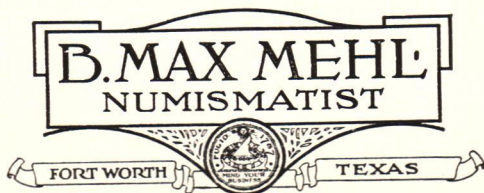
**Eighteen  
Thousand  
Dollars!**

An amount not to be sneezed at even in these  
days of hugeness—especially in Coin Sales.

Nearly 400 bidders were represented and  
over 300 Price List orders received to date.

A number of New Records were made! Get  
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# ANNOUNCEMENT

Do not forget my

## PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

JANUARY 19th AND 20th, 1923,

Wm. R. McKay Co., Auctioneers,

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On February 24th and 25th I will sell at Public Auction the properties of various collectors. Detailed announcement of same will appear in next number.

If you are not on my mailing list, will be pleased to furnish catalogue. Catalogues distributed February 8th.

Consignments will be received for this sale if sent at once.

Terms on application.

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Twopence, 1723, Mint . . . . .	22.00
<b>MARYLAND</b> —Lord Baltimore Sixpence. Fine . . . . .	60.00
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as illustrated . . . . .	20.00
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Very Fine . . . . .	25.00
Oak Tree Sixpence (Cr.	
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Willow Tree Shilling (Cr.	
2bC), Good . . . . .	36.00





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1808, Perfect date	Ex.fine	1.75	Fine 1.25
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1810	Unc.	2.50	Fine 1.00
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1819	Unc.	1.75	Fine .85
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1820, Perfect date	Unc.	1.75	Fine .90
1820, Wide date	Ex.fine	2.50	
1821	Unc.	2.25	Fine .85
1822, 1823, 1824, 1825	Each	Unc. 1.50	Fine .85
1824, Double profile	V.fine	1.50	Fine 1.25
1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830	Each	Unc. 1.25	Fine .75
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1836, Lettered edge	Unc.	1.50	Fine .85
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1839, Bust type	V.fine	1.75	V.good .75
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1840, Small eagle			Fine 1.00
1841, O Mint			Fine 1.25
1842, Large or small date			Unc. 1.75
1843			Unc. 1.25
1844, 1845, O Mint	Each		Fine 1.00
1846, Tall date	Unc.	2.25	Fine 1.25
1846, 1847, 1848, O Mint	Each		Fine 1.00
1848			Unc. 3.50
1849			Unc. 1.75
1850			Ex.fine 2.00
1851			Fine 1.50
1851, O Mint	Unc.	2.50	V.fine 1.75
1852			V.fine 3.50
1852, O Mint			Fine 3.00
1853			Unc. 2.00
1854, 1854 O Mint	Each		Unc. 1.25
1855, 1855 O Mint	Each		Unc. 1.50
1856, O Mint	Unc.	1.25	Fine .75
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Fine bust l. Rev., eagle. Bronze. Perfect. Size 48. Postage paid, \$1.25. Same design but without the engraver's name—MORGAN—only about 60 made. Price \$5.